ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,751—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899.

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10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st Oct.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sasson House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 17, 1899.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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THE whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from DEINHARD & Co., COBLENTZ. These Wines are generally admitted to be the most Delicate and Fragrant, as well as the most Wholesome, produced in the World.

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		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	„	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	„	37	0	......		41	8	......	
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	„	28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM	„	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	„	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0

SPARKLING HOCK.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	Per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	31	0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

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FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour.	Per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

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VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	31	0	16	12

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MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
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At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
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"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

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HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

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3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

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"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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THACKER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

LATEST COLONIAL VOLUMES.

EACH, PAPER COVERS, Rs. 1-12; CLOTH BINDING, Rs. 2-4.

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The Death that Lurks Unseen. By J. S. Fletcher.
The Nameless city. By Maurus Jokaai.
The Veiled man. By Wm. Le Queux.
Pursued by the law. By J. M. Cobban.
The Capsina. By E. F. Benson.
A Daughter of the Vine. By Gertrude Atherton.
A Celibate's wife. By Herbert Flowerdew.

PHAROS, THE EGYPTIAN. By Guy Boothby.
The Paths of the Prudent. By J. S. Fletcher.
By Berwen Banks. By Allen Raine.
Athelstane Ford. By Allen Upward.
Mary Unwin. By Alan St. Aubyn.
Comrades of the black cross. By Hume Nisbet.
Moonfleet. By J. M. Falkner.
The Measure of a man. By E. L. Prescott.

THE PATHWAY OF THE GODS. By Mona Caird.
In the Czar's Dominion. By Le Voleur.
Colour-Sergeant No. 1 Company. By Mrs. Leith Adams.
The Unseen hand. By Hannah Lynch.
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The Plunder Pit. By J. K. Snowden.
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As a man sows. By William Westall.

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Morgan Hailsham. By F. C. Constable.
The Passion of Rosamund Keith. By Martin Prichard.
The Chronicles of Teddy's Village. By Mrs. Hickson.
Adrian Rome. By Dowson and Moore.
A dash for a Throne. By A. W. Marchmont.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' (Act VI of 1882)

and

In the matter of the STAR of INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

SHAPOORJEE BURJORJEE BHARUCHA and others .... Petitioners.

WHEREAS a Petition has been presented by the abovenamed Petitioners to this Honourable Court, wherein the Petitioners pray as follows:—

(a) That the Register of the said Company may be rectified and that for that purpose the said Company may be ordered forthwith to cancel the 300 shares, Nos. 701 to 1000, both inclusive, issued to ISAAC ALCOCK JAMES H. LATIMER, SHAPOORJEE BURJORJEE BHARUCHA and TULLOCKCHUND MANECKCHUND and their NOMINEES as fully paid up shares under Agreement, dated the 20th August, 1887, which Agreement, was not filed with the Registrar of joint-stock Companies and to file the said Agreement of 20th August, 1887, with the Registrar of joint stock Companies forthwith and immediately after the filing of such Agreement to issue to each registered holder of a share so Cancelled a fully paid up share of the same number and value as that for which his share so Cancelled, purported to be issued and thereupon to enter his name on the Register of shareholders as holder of such fully paid up share.

(b) That the said Company may be Ordered to pay the Costs of the said Application.

(c) And for such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

Notice is hereby given that the said Petition came on for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell in Chambers on the 13th day of October, 1899, when the hearing of the same was by his Lordship adjourned to THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1899, and his Lordship further Ordered that Notice of the said Petition and of the date fixed for the Adjourned hearing thereof be given by Advertisement to the Shareholders and Creditors of the said Company.

Notice is hereby given, that the said petition will be heard on THURSDAY the 9th day of November, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and all persons Concerned will be at liberty to appear before his Lordship in Chambers in the High Court House, on the day and time aforesaid and then and there be heard in support of or opposition to the prayer of the said Petition.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1899.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of The Star of India Mills, Limited.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 56, OF 1898.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, LADHABHOY EBRAHIM, FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY HAJEEBHOY, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, late of Cutch Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant deceased...Plaintiffs.

vs.

MITHIBAI widow of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHAI HASAN SHA MAHOMED, GOOLAM MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED SHEROO MAHOMED SHA MAHOMED a minor under the age of eighteen years, by his guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI AISHABAI and KOOLSAMBAI, daughter of SHA MAHOMED SHEROOBHOY, the last named minor under the age of eighteen years by her guardian adlitem the said MITHIBAI, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Kasai Moholla, outside the Fort, the legal representatives of Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, deceased..................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and defendants in the following properties namely:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Butcher Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed bin Sheroobhai and his tenants and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 318 and Street No. 63-65, containing by admeasurement 21 feet and eight inches in breadth and sixty eight feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage and the property of Chand Mahomed Peroo, on the west by the said Butcher Street or Nagdevi Road, on the north by the property of Vali Mahomed and on the south by the property of Mooral Currim Mahomed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Butcher's Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the said Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy, and now in the occupation of the defendants and other tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 221 and Street No. 71-76, containing by admeasurement eighteen feet in breadth and seventy feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the said Butcher Street or called Nagdevi Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hoosein bin Shama and on the south by the house of Jamal Mahomed butcher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this day of October 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE GREGORY, Deceased.

PROBATE of the Will of the above deceased having been issued by the High Court, Bombay, to Mr. SAMUEL JOHN SARJANT, one of the Executors appointed by the Will. All persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to Mr. SAMUEL JOHN SARJANT at the office of the Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1899.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys to the Executor.

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WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during the period, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. all round.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Sadamally and Sons, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, at 2 p. m., on each day, at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite to the old Oriental Bank), consisting satsuma-kanga, enamelled and China large vases and jars, wall plate, bowls, wash hand sets, tea sets, travelling sets, plates, bronze large vases, figures, baskets, buttons, solitaires, large Japanese cabinet silk and embroidered table covers, pillow cushions, tea cosseys, brackets and folding screens, beaded door curtains, window chicks, wall screens, inlaid, work panels, dish and plate mats, fancy lanterns, umbrellas, ivory puzzles, cigar cases, inkstands, paper cutters, shoe horns, napkin, rings, punkhas, fans, silk hankerchiefs, gowns, table ornaments, lacquerdware boxes, caskets, teapoys, work table, Japanese and copperwork trays, toys, shop shelvings, tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, and sundry other articles, too numerous to mention.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, AGENTS to Proceed Up-country to Purchase Cotton for a FIRM of Mill Owners and Exporters. None need. Apply who have not had previous experience of Up-country Markets. Apply No. "107" care of this Paper.

FITTING SHOP FOREMAN WANTED, must be able and energetic, and hold a certificate under Bombay Boiler Act. Apply stating experience to No. "218," care of this Paper.

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TO LET.—A Newly-built, Upper-storied BUNGALOW, with out-houses and Stables attached, opposite Bag-O-Bahar, Murzbanabad, Andheri. Suitable for a European or Parsi family. Apply to M. C. MURZBAN, Esplanade, Bombay.

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TIFFINS and DINNERS under a FRENCH CHEF-DE-CUISINE at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	[illegible]
RESERVES AND REST...	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.

HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.

PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SIEMENS BROS., & Co.,

LIMITED.

ELECTRICAL AND TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

CONTRACTORS FOR Submarine Cables and Land Lines, Electric Railways and Tramways, Central Stations and Transmission of Power by Electricity.

SOLE AGENTS:

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glars and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. MARTIN'S INVENTIONS were awarded the only GOLD MEDAL at the AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at Calcutta in February, 1898; and pronounced best of all Agricultural Implements in the country.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED PLOUGH of the future. Martin's 4 bucket water lift, raising with one pair of bullocks, four times the quantity of water as compared with ordinary methods; and the best machine adapted for irrigation in seasons of Scarcity.

MARTIN'S 5 ROLLER HORIZONTAL sugarcane Press, Martin's 8, 5, and 2 Roller Vertical Presses, Martin's Hand Power Portable Press for compressing hay, jute, fodder, etc.

MARTIN'S HAND POWER COTTON GIN.

The above machines are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.

For particulars of prices and capacities, apply to

W. MARTIN,
Retired Indigo Planter, Agra.

N. B.—AGENTS and Manufacturers WANTED, and any reasonable offer for patent rights of any of the above considered.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 19th October, 1899, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a member of Committee in place of Mr. E. R. Smetham, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

2. To elect Auditors, and to fix their remuneration. And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 21st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October, 1899.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1899.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that soon after the business of the above meeting is transacted, an Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the same place for the purpose of proposing and passing the Special Resolutions already posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated a yards 30,000 (Thirty thousand yards)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 500 (Five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand Turbans).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.

Bombay, 16th, October, 1899.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREETS IN THE SION SECTION F WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 82 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the City of Bombay have, for the purpose of providing Building Sites for the expansion of the City, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme which provides for the construction of New Streets and the alteration of existing Streets intersecting and laying out the area situate in the Sion Section of Municipal Ward F of the Island of Bombay, bounded as follows, that is to say:—ON OR TOWARDS the NORTH, in part by a portion of Duncan' Causeway and in part by vacant land or foreshore lying to the East of Duncan's Causeway, and to the North of land bearing Survey Nos. 583, 525 and 527, ON OR TOWARDS THE EAST, by vacant land or foreshore lying to the East of land bearing Survey Nos. 527, 528, 531, 532, 535, 611, 618, 619, 621 and 631 (Rowlee Hill) ON OR TOWARDS THE SOUTH, in part by vacant land or foreshore lying to the South of land bearing Survey Nos. 639 (Rowlee Hill) 651, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 691, 693, 699, 700, 701, 709, 711, 710, in part by imaginary straight line extending from the South East Extremity of land bearing Survey No. 710 to the Northern Extremity of land bearing Survey No. 931 and in part by vacant land or foreshore to the East of land bearing Survey No. 931 and in part by land bearing Survey No. 930 a portion of the Sion Road and land bearing Survey No. 809 and in part by an imaginary straight line extending from the Sion Road to the G. I. P. Railway and intersecting and bearing Survey Nos. 806, 813, 812, 811, 825, 824, 823, 835, 841, 845, 846, and 847, and ON OR TOWARDS THE WEST, in part by the G. I. P. Railway and in part by a portion of the land bearing Survey Nos. 514 and 515 and by land bearing Survey Nos. 519 and 518 WHICH said area is more particularly delineated on the Map of the said area at the Office of the Board and thereon surrounded by red dotted lines and which Scheme also provides for the acquisition of the lands within the said area which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said Scheme AND THAT the Office of the said Board at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the area comprised therein and the statements specifying the lands proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 12th day of October, 1899.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman.

CUIRS ET PEAUX HUILES-DEGRAS
Représentant—Commissionnaire

DEPOSITAIRE
STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
AUG. MORISON CARLO CARMAZZI.
11-13,—Rue Genes,—26 Rue Mont-de-Piété.
TURIN.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 { 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	94
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	225
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	175
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,825
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	600
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25	550
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	500
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	300
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	310
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	175
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	440
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	485xd
Jaffer Alli	600	600	600	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	135
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	450
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	RNs 100	2,600xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,680xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	60
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	135
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	30
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	625
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	570
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,250
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,575
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	950
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	150
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	332xd
Kurrachee Landing	50	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	123xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	003	1,000	25	485
Soundy & Co	1,000	100		5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	445xd

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m., Sun sets, 5h. 34m., High water 1-58m., 11-44a. Low water, 4-50m., 4-56a.
Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p. m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Forbes Street, 5 p.m.
Hockey Tournament.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practise this evening.

EVANGELIC ADDRESS.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman will lecture, this evening, at 6 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, on 'The Resurrection of Jesus Christ, the Hope of the World." Singing at 5-45 p.m. Admission free.

THE POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE.—It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade has gone to Simla to attend a conference with Lord Curzon and others relative to the Post Graduate Institute to be established by Mr. J. N. Tata, who is also at present at Simla.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when the following papers will be read:—Papers—(1.) On the date of the Poet Magha; by K. B. Pathak, Esq., B.A. (2.) A Kushana Stone Inscription and the question about the Origin of the Shaka Era; by D. R. Bhandarkar, Esq., B.A.

OBITUARY.—Mr. John Agustus Summers, engineer of the Queen Mill, died on Saturday, at his residence at Sea view Terrace, Colaba, where he had gone for change by the advice of his medical attendants, Drs. Field and Dias. He was the eldest son of the late William Summers of Khandala, retired chief engineer, Indian Navy, who was well known in Khandala, where he was long settled, and where his benevolence, charity, and good deeds, are remembered by the poor to this day. Mr. John Summers worked for many years as a mill engineer in Bombay and at the time of his death was in Messrs. Heeramaneck and Company's Queen Mills at Parel.

DRIVING ON THE WRONG SIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared on behalf of his client, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, to answer a charge of driving his conveyance on the wrong side of a public thoroughfare. Mr. Velinker said his client was driving on the evening of the 29th ultimo from Hummum Street and took a sharp turn into Meadow Street. He did this in order to avoid another carriage which was in advance. He expressed regret for the occurrence. Inspector Burtley, who prosecuted, said the explanation was not correct. The accused deliberately took a sharp turn and ignored the warnings of two policemen, who were on duty at the junction of Meadows and Hummum Street. He added that Mr. Naranji was a millionaire and a mill-owner. The accused was fined Rs. 5.

DAMAUN NEWS.—In commemoration of the birthday of Donna Maria Pia de Savoie, the Dowager Queen of Portugal, on Monday afternoon H. E. the Governor of Damaun distributed at Lower Damaun, through Mr. Fragoso, the new Chief of the Police, rice, two seers per capita, to more than 500 poor persons. The distribution was carried on in the presence of His Excellency and Lady Kuchembuck Villar, the recipients being a large number of females and children. In the evening all the public buildings were illuminated. A Jasan was held, on Tuesday, by the Parsi Anjuman of Damaun, in the Agiary, at Lower Damaun, where there was a full attendance of the Parsis, praying for the speedy recovery from illness of Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, the esteemed head of the Anjuman who is now in Bombay, Mr. Jametji Nowroji Onwala, the head priest at Damaun, officiated, and eloquently delivered the prayer.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dharavie by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Balumma, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty five years. Deceased was the wife of one Ramji Baloo, a fireman on the railway and resided with her husband at Sholapur until about three months ago, when she came to Bombay and put up with her mother at Dharavie. Deceased used to wash clothes in a quarry hole near her mother's hut. On Tuesday morning, the mother went to her work at Dadur, leaving deceased and her child of about four years of age. When the mother returned home in the evening, she found Balumma missing, and the child playing alone in the hut. Enquiries were made, but the deceased was nowhere to be found until yesterday morning, when her dead-body was found floating in the quarry hole near the hut. The police were informed and the body was removed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ANNIVERSARY OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.—Tuesday last being the second anniversary of the Zarthoshti Anjuman fire-temple at Dhobie Talao, a large number of Parsees, with offerings of sandal wood, visited the temple from early morn. In honour of the anniversary, all the Parsee schools were closed during the day, and some establishments had given their Parsee clerks a holiday. The "juson" or thansgiving ceremony commenced at 9 a.m., in the large hall of the temple, and a large number of priests, and a much larger number of laymen were present, among them being Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Jamsetjee Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. K. R. Cama, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, Furdoonjee Pallonjee Pavri, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthaki, &c. Mr. Shapurjee Katrack, joint honorary secretary of the fire-temple, read a list of donations made to the fund during the past year, after which Dustoor Kaikhoshroo Jamasjee preached a sermon on fire; and the proceedings terminated. Till a late hour at night large numbers of Parsee ladies and gentlemen visted the fire-temple with offerings of sandal wood and frank incense. The fire-temple was briliantly illuminated at night with gas globes and chandeliers, a portion of the street being also illuminated.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HURKISONDAS NAGINDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of vexatious proceedings on the part of the insolvent, in a civil suit. His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted an interim order.

RE DEWRAJ SHAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE CURSETJEE NOWROJEE DAVAR.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His lordship granted an extension of the order for two months.

RE PURSHOTAM PARPIA.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices to the creditors, which was granted.

RE KANGALAL LACHMANLAL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE DHARAMDAS ASHANAND,

On the application of Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, leave was granted to amend the schedule by changing the address of one of the creditors.

RE PANDU KESHEW.

On the application of the same learned counsel, leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule was granted.

RE NASARWANJEE PALLONJEE PATEL.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, which his lordship granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Sidic Jan Mahomed; Bhima Zalla and another; Antonio Savadore Mendonca; Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia and another; Laxman Kerojee Mewasi; Narayan Keroba Sadavarat; Ramchandra Bhaskerjee Ovlekar; Bhugwan Dblabh and another; John de Cruz! Dajee Mahadu Satarker; Bapu Mahadu Parith and others; Sassoon Ezekiel, alias Ezekie Bagdad; Fakirmahomed bin Abubakir; William Frank Austin; Eduljee Nasarwanjee Surtee, alias Gadiwalla; Bhowani Pandu Teli; Mahomed Bakur bin Hajee Mahomed Raza; Talakchand Parmanand; John Antonio Pathel; and Rajana Narsu.

ADMIRAL COLOMB, whose death is announced at the age of 68, was in his later years one of the foremost naval controversialists of the day, and was the author of numerous books and pamphlets. He entered the Navy in 1846 and during 40 years saw a great deal of service afloat in all parts of the world. He was the original inventor of scientific singalling both in the Army and Navy, and was an expert in the matter of preventing collisions at sea.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

DEDICATED AS A "MURLI."

IMPERATRIX vs. BAKU KONI TUKARAM AND TUKARAM BIN VITHU.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order passed by Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, on the 23rd May last, reversing on appeal the convictions of and the sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon the accused by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, District Magistrate of Sholapur. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader, for Government.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the decision of the Court, said:—This is an appeal by Government against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Sholapore, who reversed the conviction and sentence passed by the District Magistrate under Section 372 and Sections 372 and 109, on the accused Baku and Tukaram, respectively. Baku was the grandmother and Tukaram was the grandfather of a minor girl named Piri, under 16 years of age, and under their care. The charge against Baku was that she took Piri from Sholapore to Tuljapore to dedicate her to the goddess Amba, with intent or knowing it to be likely that the girl would be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution, and Tukaram was charged with having directed Baku to do so, in consequence of which Piri was made an aradhin murli, likely to be employed or used for purposes of prostitution. Both the accused were found guilty of the offences charged under Section 372 and Sections 372 and 109, and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In appeal, the Sessions Judge of Sholapore held that as the offence of the disposal of the minor took place at Tuljapore, where the dedication was made, and as Tuljapore was out of British India, the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction, in the absence of the certificate or sanction required under Section 188, Criminal Procedure Code, to try the offence. The Sessions Judge was also of opinion that the removal of the minor from Sholapore to Tuljapore was, at the best, a preparation for the commission of the offence, and mere preparation was not indictable. He accordingly reversed the conviction and acquitted and discharged the accused. The Government Pleader on behalf of Government contended—(1) that the District Magistrate had jurisdiction to try the accused; (2) that the removal of the minor with the intention of disposing her by dedication at Tuljapore was an offence triable in British India; (3) that as Tukaram was found to have instigated the other accused in Sholapore to commit the offence, the District Magistrate had at least jurisdiction to try the offence of abetment committed by him in British India. The points for consideration are—(1) whether the District Magistrate had jurisdiction to try both or either of the accused; (2) whether the offences charged were proved as against both or either of them. As regards the first point it is clear that the actual dedication of the girl Piri took place at Tuljapore in the Nizam's territory, and the offence, if any, must be held to have taken place there. The Magistrate's charge, however, shows that he was of opinion that the offence of the disposal of the minor took place at Sholapore where the intention to dedicate the girl was first formed. This, however, seems to be an erroneous view. In a Madras case—Bapu against the Queen (I. L. R. 5, Madras, page 23)—a tindal was entrusted with goods at Mangalore to be taken to Calicut. While on the way to the latter port, the tindal deviated from the journey, and took the goods to Goa and sold the same there. He was tried at Mangalore and convicted by the Sessions Judge, but the conviction was set aside on two grounds—(1) that though the intention and deviation took place on the high seas, that did not confer jurisdiction, as the conversion took place at Goa, where the offence must be held to have taken place; and (2) that for want of a certificate from the Political Agent, the trial and conviction were illegal. In Queen-Empress vs. Kathaperumal (I. L. R. 13, Madras, page 423) this earlier decision was followed in a case where the offence was committed in the French territories; even when the District Magistrate, who tried the case, was himself the Political Agent, who had to certify under Section 188. The absence of a certificate was held to be a defect which could not be cured under Section 532. Of course, where there is no Political Agent, a native Indian subject may be tried in British India for an offence committed beyond the limits of British India under the sanction of the local Government. Queen-Empress vs. Daya Bhima and others (I. L.R. 13, Bombay, page 147); Queen-Empress vs. Sheik Abdool Rahiman (I. L. R. 14, Bombay, page 227); Dhadphale vs. Guruy (I. L. R. 6, Bombay, page 122); Imperatrix vs. Abdul Husen Abdul Kadir (Criminal Ruling 1895, No. 37). In Empress of India vs. Sarmukh Singh (I. L. R. 2, Allahabad, page 218) the prisoner was a native Indian subject and a soldier subject to the articles of war, and he was tried for murder committed at Cyprus. The circumstances of the case were peculiar, and there was admittedly no Political Agent who could certify under Section 188. The absence of a certificate under Section 188 was held to be absolutely prohibitive in a case were the offence took place in Nepal. Queen-Empress vs. Ram Sunder (I. L. R. 19, Allahabad, p. 110). It was, however, contended that, under the amended Section 108A an abetment in British India by the accused Tukaram of an offence committed by the accused Baku in foreign territory might be tried in British India. That amendment was no doubt suggested by the decision of this Court in Queen-Empress vs. Ganpatrao Ramchandra (I. L. R. 19, Bombay, p. 105) where it was held that such abetment was not punishable. The facts of the present case, however, clearly distinguish it from the circumstances of the case noted above. There was a distinct separate offence committed in British India by, the accused charged in Queen-Empress vs. Ganpatrao Ramchandra (I. L. R. 19, Bombay, p. 105), which, under the amended Section 108A, would now make him indictable for abetment. In the present case, beyond the mere intention and indirect preparation, there was no distinct offence by way of instigating the act committed out of British India. Mere intention not followed by any act cannot constitute an offence, and an indirect preparation which does not amount to an act which can be held to be a commencement of the offence does not constitute either a principal offence or an attempt or abetment of the same. The intention either of Baku or Tukaram, while they were staying at Sholapur, did not constitute any offence, and their removal with the girl to Tuljapore did not by itself constitute an abetment. Turkaram was, therefore, not guilty of abetment under Section 108A. The District Magistrate, in the absence of the certificate or sanction, had thus no jurisdiction to try the accused, and the Sessions Judge's decision on this point of law must be upheld. It is not necessary, under the circumstances, to discuss the second question which relates to the merits. The accused were admittedly guardians of the minor girl. Mr. Khare's argument, that the evidence did not show that the girl was below 16 years of age, is opposed to the medical evidence and the girl's own statement and the suggestion made by one of the accused himself. The distinction sought to be made between prostitution and concubinage is also without any basis. Both the accused admitted that they knew that the life most likely to be led by the girl in consequence of the dedication would be an immoral life, being of the same kind as that of the *Bhavins* or dancing girls, or Basvis, noticed in Reg. vs. Jaili Bhavin (6, Bombay High Court Report, p. 60); Reg. vs. Aruna Chellam and 2 others (1, Madras Law Report, p. 164), Shrinivasa vs. Annasami and others (I. L. R. 15, Madras, p. 41), Queen-Empress vs. Basava (I. L. R. 15, Madras, p. 75), and Queen-Empress vs. Tippa (I. L. R. 16, Bombay, p. 737), among whom married life was impossible, and prostitution the usual means of livelihood. Consenting knowingly to such a dedication with all that it involved certainly constituetd the offence of a disposal of the minor under Section 372. By reason of the defect caused by the absence of the Political Agent's certificate, the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case, and the Sessions Judge was right in reversing the sentence and discharging both the accused.

A GOOD deal of indignation is being caused among the fishermen, buyers, curers, and exporters on the south and west coasts of Ireland owing to the appearance on the fishing ground of American fishing-boats, which have, it is felt, entered unfairly into competition with the local men. A few years ago capitalists interested in the development of the Irish deep-sea fisheries, finding that there was a large market for cured mackerel in the United States, set to work to supply the demand. A large trade was being developed and a considerable amount of remunerative employment was being afforded round the Irish coast at a period of the year when ordinary employment was scarcest. The McKinley tariff has, however, helped to extinguish the enterprise so far as local interests are concerned, the high rates charged rendering it no longer remunerative to carry on the trade. The appearance this season of a number of American fishing-boats, which fish beyond the three-mile limit and which are capturing autumn mackerel in large numbers, is, under the circumstances, giving rise to great irritation among local fishermen, who complain that the new arrivals, being American citizens, are not liable to the same excessive rates, and that they are thus able to carry on the trade which Irishmen have been prohibited from continuing. A further cause of anger is the fact that the American boats use nets with so small a mesh that they scoop up numbers of immature fish. These nets (sling nets) were considered so destructive that their use has been prohibted in American waters. So far not more than three or four of these boats are engaged, but it is feared that a considerable augmentation of the number may take place next year.

THE TRAGEDY AT DADUR.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday, at Dadur, regarding the deaths of Joseph Vincent De Souza, aged about thirty years, and his wife, Mary Sabastian De Souza, aged about twenty-two years, both of whom were found dead with their throats cut, in their room in a chawl at Coombharwada, Dadur, on Tuesday morning last. The evidence adduced before the Coroner, went to show that the deed was done by the man Vincent De Souza while suffering from insanity.

Albon Fernandez, a fitter employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops, deposed that he knew the deceased Joseph Vincent De Souza, who was also a fitter in the same workshops. He knew the deceased for the last eighteen years. Deceased was a well behaved man until four or five months ago, when he became sullen and behaved like a madman. He attended his work irregularly and for the last ten or twelve days, he had not been attending the workshops at all. Witness visited him on Sunday last, when deceased talked to him, but not rationally. At one time he said he was going to up-country and at another time he said he was going to Goa with his wife and that he would go to the workshops to get his pay. Deceased had been married for the last four years, but had had no children. Witness expected him at the workshops on Monday to get his pay, but he did not turn up there. Witness remained at the deceased's house for about half an hour and then left. About 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, witness was taken to Dadur, where he saw the dead body of the deceased and identified it as that of Joseph Vincent De Souza. There was a bleeding cut on his throat and the whole of his body was covered with blood. Deceased was not in any pecuniary or other troubles. He and his wife lived happily together. He never suspected his wife of infidelity.

Rev. Mr. Augustus Francis De Souza, Assistant Priest to the Vicar of Salvacao, residing in the parachial house attached to the church, said that he knew the deceased Mary Sebastion De Souza. She arrived in Bombay from Goa about six months ago and since then she and her husband had been members of his congregation. Witness had previously through his father got Joseph Vincent De Souza's parent to send his wife to him, because her husband appeared to be partially insane. Instead of getting better, after his wife had joined him, he gradually became worse. She complained to the witness, and her husband confessed that on one occasion he caught hold of her by her throat and pressed it, but on some people coming into the room, he let go his hold. Once Vincent De Souza tried to strangle himself with a handkerchief. There was no cause of complaint against the wife on the part of the husband. About a week ago both the deceased persons went to see the witness in the corridor of the church about their domestic affairs. About half past 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, witness heard that doors of the deceased's room were fastened from the inside and no reply could be had from them. Witness went to their house and tried to open the door, but could not succeed. He opened a window and through it saw the two deceased lying in a pool of blood on the floor of their bed-room. He concluded that they were dead and told the people to inform the police. Witness wanted to have the deceased Joseph Vincent De Souza sent to the Lunatic Asylum and had sent word through his fellow workmen to the railway doctor to get him sent to a lunatic asylum, but nothing was done.

Superintendent Stanford deposed to having forced open the door of the deceased's room in the presence of a "punch." He described the positions of the bodies of the two deceased.

Dewcharan Soothlal, a milkman, said that about half-past 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning he went to the deceased's house to give the usual supply of milk. He found the door fastened from the inside. He knocked at the door, but receiving no reply, informed the neighbours and went away.

After the evidence was recorded the jury returned a verdict that deceased Mary Sebastian De Souza died from injuries received by her husband Joseph Vincent De Souza (since deceased) having cut her throat with a razor while he was suffering from insanity. Regarding the death of Joseph Vincent De Souza the jury returned a verdict that he died from injuries received by his having committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, while suffering from insanity.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Bruce Lane. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to lay before the shareholders their fourteenth report and also the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 31st July 1899 for their approval and adoption. During the year under report the cotton crop turned out larger than the year preceding, consequently a fair business had been done. The total number of bales pressed in your factory during the year under report amounts to 13,808 bales against 11,232 bales pressed in the preceeding year. The total number of cotton pullas ginned in your ginning factory during the year amounts to 6,408 1-4 pullas against 7,693 1-4 pullas ginned in the preceding year. On referring to the accounts you will find that your company has made during the year under report net profit of Rs. 33,986-10-11, including the amount of Rs. 1,188-10-5 brought forward from the last year's account, which profit, your directors think, is highly satisfactory. Your directors propose to apportion the amount of the profit as follows:—To pay a dividend at Rs. 22 1-2 per share on the paid up 500 shres, Rs. 11,250; to carry to the reserve fund account; Rs. 11,000: to pay bonus to the company's employes; Rs. 275; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 14,461-10-11;—total Rs. 33,983-10-11. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,39,500. One of your directors, Mr. Raghowjee Jaykrishna, retires by rotaton, but he is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 22-8-0 per share was declared. Mr. Raghowjee Jaykrishna, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Munchersha Bejonjee Mincoherhomjee was appointed an auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, for their excellent management of the company's affairs. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdas Madhowji, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was read to the meeting:—

Your directors beg to lay before the shareholders their eighth report and also the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 31st July 1899 for their approval and adoption. During the year under report your factory had done a fair business, and consequently your directors have the pleasure to show you good result. The total number of cotton bales pressed in your factory during the year under report amounts to 5,077 bales against 4,387 bales pressed in the preceding year. The total number of cotton pullas ginned in your ginning factory amounts to 11,530 3-4 pullas against 10,422 1-6 pullas ginned in the preceding year. On referring to the accounts you will find that your company has made during the year net profits of Rs. 18,615-14-3, including the amount of Rs. 441 1-11 brought forward from the last year's account, which profit, your directors think, is highly satisfactory. Your directors propose to apportion the amount of the profits as follows:—To pay a dividend at Rs. 15 per share on the paid up 600 shares, Rs. 9,000; to pay bonus to the company's employes, Rs. 175; to carry forward to next year's account;—Rs. 9,440-14-3; total Rs. 18,615-14-3. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,57,000. One of your directors, Mr. Raghowjee Jaykrishna, retires by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

Resolutions were then carried, adopting the above report; sanctioning a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share; re-electing Mr. Raghowji Jaykrishna as a director for the current year, and reappointing Ramrao Anandrao Vinayek as an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 75. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, secretaries, treasurers and agent for managing the company's affairs satisfactorily during the year under report. After paying a customary compliment to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

OWING to complaints made to the Imperial Government by General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, against Mr. Eugene Wolff, British Vice-Consul at Wiborg, for alleged, political agitation in connection with the Finnish Question, the British Ambassador, acting on instructions from the Marquess of Salisbury, has been obliged to request Mr. Wolff to tender his resignation, which he has already done. Mr. Wolff has held the post of a British Consular officers in Finland for the last thirteen years, and as he says, observes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, in accepting the honour of such a post he did not relinquish his rights as a Finnish subject of the Emperor. As a well-known Finnish citizen, he was chosen, against his own inclination, to express the sentiments of his countrymen regarding the imperial manifesto, and also in regard to the refusal to receive the great Finnish deputation which came to St. Petersburg. His enforced resignation of his post as a British Consular official is the indirect result of the accounts in the Russian Press of what Russian writers call agitation against the Imperial Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain L J Fraser, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain James Gally, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain R A Sharp, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,433 tons, Captain R J Rickford, cleared yesterday, for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain P H Stunt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,949 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs F W Nicoll as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W Conran, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (27th September,) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col Arthur Carey, Mr W H Brown, Mr Malcolm, Mr Hurridas, Messrs Mahomed, Dawood, Abdoolrehman Saleh, Abdool Vah and 65 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Vindobona, Captain C Bellen, arrived yesterday morning, from Trieste via Aden and Karachi, with the following passengers:—Major General and Mrs H Walker, Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs von Berckenfeld and infant, Lieut Cotton, Mr and Mrs W Stephens, Mrs H C Ferard, Miss L L Ferard, Mr and Mrs Gavin Jones, Miss Gavin Jones, Mr and Mrs A Beer and child, Miss Ida Beer and two sisters, Mr S S Ollivant, Mr Monson, Mr J Marshall, Revd Colombo, Revd Perini and Mr Kohn.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 18.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Shannon	2380	Wibmer			P & O Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Bombay	2019	Fraser			Bombay Co
Okhla	3436	Rickford			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Sharpe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Simla		Dowell			Transport
Henry Bolckow	639	Brown	Jedda		B & P S N Co
King Arthur	1047	Barron	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Kohinoor	1935	Corran	Calcutta		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
B	Clan Cameron	1552	Alexander	Madras	20-10	F M & Co
E	Merkara	1919	Williams	Calcutta		M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	17-10	Shprd & Co
	Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	19-10	Do
	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	21-10	Do
	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Port	19-10	Do
50 Tons Crane.						
	Savitri	72				Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
5	Clyde	2198	Denny	China	21-10	P & O Co
6	Waletta	2948	Preston	London	21-10	P & O S N Co
7	Amana	2160	Carr	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
12	Nankin	2557	Bennett	Shanghai	21-10	P & O Co
15	Simla	1039	Bamber	P Gulf	19-10	M M & Co
16	Murex	2329	Halliday	Genoa	21-10	W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Vindobona s	Bellen	Trieste via Karachi.
	Kohinur s	Conran	Calcutta, Sept 27.
	Merkara s	Williams	Calcutta.
	Bhundara s	Stunt	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Stanley Hall s	Browne	Liverpool, &c.
	Yarra s	Rogliano	Japan, &c.
	Hambleton s	Gally	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bombay, Fraser, for Calcutta.
" Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.
" Okhla, Rickford, for Rangoon.
" Onda, Sharp, for Calcutta.

The steamer Vindobona, entered for loading yesterday, for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—125 cases stationery Fidally Hooseinally; 50 bales writing paper A H Rassoolbhoy; 32 bales printing paper John Dickinson and Co; 125 bales candles A Vallibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—7 cases medicine H Mcoljee and Co; 6 cases tobacco manufactured Eduljee and Co; 40 cases wine Jamsetjee Framjee; 22 cases provision Eduljee and Co; 38 cases provision Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 110 packages provision S R Subedar; 10 cases whisky and 10 cases brandy Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 7 cases soap D Dadabhoy; 10 cases paper A Baboojee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bucantaur s—200 barrels lubricating mineral oil Standard Oil Co; 33 cases medicine Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—2 cases chemicals Ahmedbhai and Khairallah; 14 bales printing paper A K Essabhoy.

Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—10 cases perfumed spirit Rustomjee Maneckjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Carthage s—35 cases gin Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—36 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee; 15 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—200 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 18.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta s—1 bales woollen carpets and 27 bales skins and hides Ewart Latham and Co: 5 cwt bees wax, Kurmally B Sajun; 50 cwt fishmaws, Hassum Alloo Mohomed; 96 cwt gum, Mohomed Hocsein Merally; 49 bales skins and 1 bale hides, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales hides and skins, Alladin Jocsub; 8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 4 cwt gum, F Fischer and Co; 1 case tortoise shell, Rowjee Corjee; 7 bales woollen carpets, 1 case fans and 1 bale cotton, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Murex s—1,503 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Valetta s—6 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amana s—650 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 45 bales cotton fly, N Futehally and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Amana s—247 cwt gum, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—75 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co; 358 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 368 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 284 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Visram Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton and 950 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 32 bales twist, Talati and Co; 125 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 500 bales twist, Nowrojee Wadia and Sons; 33 bales twist, The Swa Deshi Mills Co, Ld; 200 bales twist, The Queen's S and W Co.

Vindobona s—200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 1000 bales twist, Yan Shun and and Co; 500 bales twist, King Wah and Co; 200 bales twist, Tang Tuck and Co.

Clyde s—174 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co Ld.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—150 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, Talati and Co; 755 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1,050 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Vindobona s—200 bales twist, Talati and Co; 200 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 445 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Tata and Co: 500 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Clyde s—100 bales twist, The Union Mills Ld.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—14th Sikhs.—Lieutenant Carter to be Adjutant. 16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Holman to be Adjutant. 37th Dogras.—Lieutenant Nicolson to be Adjutant. 40th Pathans.—Lieutenant Maclachtan to be Adjutant. 32nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Burne, Wiltshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 11th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Jones to be Wing Officer.

WHAT has every appearance of being a genuine message from the lost bark "Midas" was found floating in the breakers off Stot's Place, about four miles north of the Columbia River on Tuesday. The slip of paper was found in a bottle and as far as it could be interpreted by handwriting experts the message reads as follows: "British bark "Midas," ballast shifted; all in small boats; first mate's boat capsized, will all drown—" The "Midas" sailed from Nagasaki for Portland in January, 1898, with a crew of twentyfive men under charter to C. W. Tracy to load wheat. Soon after leaving the Japan coast a heavy storm swept over that region, and two other ships which afterwards reached Portland narrowly escaped foundering. On receipt of the message the signature was compared with that of Captain Messenger on his clearance papers at the Canton House. The resemblance is so striking as to leave small room for doubt as to its being made by the captain of the lost "Midas."

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT ! ! !

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES.
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
57 PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

Extra allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made yesterday in London, amounting to 5 lakhs on Bombay and 3 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols declined 1-4 per cent, to 103 3-4. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime lower, at 25-28 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 112, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 1-4. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 26 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 58 1-8 cents, demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·86 3-4 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,680,000 quarters, compared with 1,660,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 41 1-4s. per 416 lbs. October-November shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market steady; Cawnpore yellow Rapeseed at 39 3-4s. same shipment, to the same port, business done via the canal, in a steady market, Linseed at 49s. October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet at closing yesterday, Surats and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 bales Surats and the Imports 11,000 bales. Prices were unchanged. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands was still at 7 1-4 cents per lb. in New York; January Futures recovered 7 points, to 6·99 cents, and April 9 points, to 7·06 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales.

The tone of our local Cotton market has been steady to-day. Exporters bought 600 bales, and the Mills 375 bales. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 213 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 169; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 191.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Prices show no further change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,040	bales.
Wheat	23,060	cwts.
Linseed	1,953	,,
Gingellyseed	2,071	,,
Poppyseed	513	,,
Castorseed	700	,,
Rice	12,534	,,

FREIGHTS are a steady market.

EXCHANGE is steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level all day with but little business passing and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d.	,,
Francs	172 1-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 94 7-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 9-16 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Prices are generally stationary to day in a quiet market.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 17.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer, Massilia, arrived here from Bombay, yesterday evening.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Macdonald, arrived here, this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay arrived at Singapore to-day, the 18th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer, Safari, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 18th instant, via Lamu, Mombassa and Benadir Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

OCTOBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.

Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamers without alteration of charges.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	17	5	6 p.m.	11	26
Teheran	18	2	30 p.m.	0	18
Suez	18	2	50 p.m.	0	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th October, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	31	...	1
,, Karachi	0	18	...	1
,, Madras	1	40	...	8

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—At 6-45 a.m. Instructions in Laying. At 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—At 8-45 p.m. Lecture on Gunnery and Instructions in Laying.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·837
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·6
Dew Point		75·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·7
General Directions of wind*		NNW, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	153

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

APPOO—October 18, at No. 81, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bai Aimai, wife of Ruttonjee Jeewanjee Appoo and sister of Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha. Deeply regretted. Funeral at 7 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

MEHERJEE AND BATLIBOYE—October 19, Aimai, wife of Hormusjee Palonjee Mehrjee and daughter of the late Mr. Ruttonjee Cursetjee Batliboye, died last night. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday), opposite the Marine Lines' Station.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREDENKAMP—October 12, at Deezah, Dinapore, the wife of T W Bredenkamp, of a daughter.

HOWARD—October 4, at Saharanpore, the wife of Arthur H Howard, N-W-P and Oudh Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ARMSTRONG—WATLING—October 7, at All Saint's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev E A Ford, M A, Senior Chaplain, John Elliott Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, to Emily Grace (Aimee), youngest daughter of the late R G Watling, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899.

THE Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament dealt wholly with events in South Africa, which, deeply affecting the interests of the Empire, have compelled Her Majesty to recur to the advice and aid of Parliament. It is not easy to see what *ex-post-facto* advice Parliament can be expected to give under circumstances which leave no room for even the Opposition to do more than support the Government and promise it their hearty co-operation. But the phase is deferential, and, if it means nothing, reads well and testifies to the deep humility of Ministers. The aid Parliament is called together to afford the Government is indicated in the measures to be presented to the Commons to provide for the expenditure rendered necessary by the state of war in South Africa, and authorising the calling-out of the Reserves to give the twenty-four battalions to be sent to that part of the world, their full strength being 1,000 men each. "Except for the difficulties created by the action of the South African Republic," Her Majesty says, truly enough, "the condition of the world continues peaceful." The extraordinarily maladroit and inopportune ultimatum handed by Dr. Reitz to Mr. Conynghame Greene left the Opposition helpless witnesses of what Lord Kimberley called "almost a civil war in South Africa." The words are those of Mr. Chamberlain himself three years since, when, denouncing the eventuality of a war in South Africa, which would be the inevitable result of an ultimatum, when the Edgar case and other grievances caused Sir E. A. Ellis and other divers firebrands to suggest the course he has himself deliberately taken in the present year with a light heart:—"In some quarters the idea is put forward that the Government ought to have issued an ultimatum to President Kruger, an ultimatum which would have certainly been rejected, and which must have led to war. Sir, I do not propose to discuss such a contingency as that. A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be in the nature of a civil war, it would be a long war, a bitter war, and a costly war, and, as I have pointed out already, it would leave behind it the embers of a strife which I believe generations would hardly be long enough to extinguish. To go to war with President Kruger in order to force upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his State, in which Secretaries of State, standing in this place, have repudiated all right of interference—that would be a course of action as immoral as it would have been unwise."

That immoral and unwise action has now been taken, and the maladroitness of the State Secretary, who drew up the paper presented to Mr. Conynghame Greene, has relieved the Colonial Secretary—at all events technically, and for the time being—of responsibility for a policy which he has pursued for months past with a persistency worthy of a better cause. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., described the process in his usual picturesque language. While Mr. Chamberlain's despatches, written under the supervision of the Cabinet, were moderate and reasonable, the tone of his speeches was sufficient to drive a saint to fury. "They were intended not to exasperate saints, but to bring the Boer Government into the frame of mind described by the veteran Conservative publicist, "The Looker-on," in the current "Blackwood":—"Even in this country the Government policy was never clearly felt, was barely understood amidst the roar that helped it overmuch, till the Cabinet Council of September 8 was called. Its obscuration so long was very much of a pity, but a far worse thing was that from first to last—at any rate till after the Cabinet despatch had been read and answered at Pretoria—what we know as the Government policy was never believed in at all in the Transvaal. Another belief had full and exclusive possession of every mind there—of course in Johannesburg, but equally in Pretoria, up to and including the President's. This belief was that the British Government had begun upon a determination to destroy the independence of the Republic—therewith, of course, its existence;—and that everything intended, everything proposed, from the Colonial Office, was a means and the means of a means to that end. Lest the omission from the conciliatory despatch of September 8, of the suzerainty clause of the Convention of 1881 meant that the claim was dropped for good, the British Consul-General at Pretoria took care to relieve them of any such impression". Says "Looker-on":—"Mr. Conynghame Greene officially confirmed the Boer's distrust of any offer to drop the suzerainty claim. As to that he told them, 'I feel sure Her Majesty's Government will not, and cannot, abandon the right which the preamble to the Convention of 1881 gives them, but that they will have no desire to hurt Boer susceptibilities by publicly reasserting it so long as no reason to do so is given them by the Government of the South African Republic.' 'In short, claim is retained in the sleeve,' says the Boer to himself, 'with intent to produce it at the pleasure of the Colonial Office.' And so, when immediately afterwards the British Government dropped the suzerainty claim, but stipulated for the five-years' franchise which was offered on condition of the claim's abandonment, the Transvaal Government saw nothing in the despatch but the working of a trick . . . And that claim is still the festering core of the difficulty. The Transvaalers cannot believe that anything short of their existence as a self-governing people is aimed at as long as the preamble claim is held by the Queen's Government to be valid and operative. And is that their case alone? Look to the Free State. Nobody doubts that, if we go to war, the Free State will fight on behalf of the Transvaal. Nobody doubts that, in that event, the Free State will place itself in the path of destruction, and to this hour nobody seems to understand why it should do so. But that can only be seeming, for the reason is plain. The Government of the Free State takes this course upon the clear conviction that England aims at destroying the independence of the Transvaal. Being bound by treaty to aid its neighbour against any such attack, it recognises as just and valid the appeal for assistance now, feeling at the same time, probably, that the subversion of Transvaal independence would at once endanger its own. If the Free State means to take the field, this must be the explanation of what, without such convictions, would be madness indeed; and what the Free State thinks of the suzerainty claim we may be sure that all Dutch South Africa thinks. Thinks, but possibly that is not all! It would be no trifling misfortune if it only thought. But what if we have here some further explanation of the resolve which the Free State seems to have come to? Is it absurd to ask whether the extraordinary daring of the Free State in backing the Transvaal is not propped by reliance upon backing behind itself."

Mr. Maclean has pointed out that Lord Salisbury himself declared that the Government in 1884 had torn up the Convention of 1881, and that it had no longer any existence. Lord Derby, representing the Government, said that that was exactly the fact. The word "suzerain," which it was impossible to define, and was a continual source of distrust, was expressly abandoned. When, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain in his despatches made it a grievance that the Transvaal had declined to give effect to reforms recommended by the Suzerain Power, he sought to call back into life a document which had been expressly annulled. That was made clear by the publication by the Pretorian Government of Lord Derby's despatch, announcing the fact that it had been withdrawn, and the reasons for the withdrawal. The Colonial Secretary found that that particular form of exasperation was inconvenient and he dropped it—into his sleeve. But that did not prevent his agent in Pretoria from reopening the sore at a critical period in the negotiations. No one has expatiated with more statesmanlike breadth of view than Mr. Chamberlain himself on the manifest duty of the British Government in South Africa, which is also a Dutch Government, to bring the two races to live together in harmony and to avoid preferring any claims, which might create discord. On April 22, 1896, at the Constitutional Club he thus defined the situation in South Africa:—"In South Africa, two races, the English and the Dutch, have to live together. At the present time, and probably for many years to come, the Dutch are in the majority, and it is therefore the duty of every statesman, of every well-wisher of South Africa, to do all in his power to maintain workable relations between the two races. In our own Cape Colony the Dutch also are in a majority. There are tens of thousands of Dutchmen in Cape Colony who are just as loyal to the throne, and the British connection as, let me say, our French Canadian subjects in the Dominion of Canada. But at the same time these Dutch fellow-subjects of ours very naturally feel that they are of the same blood as the Dutchmen in the two neighbouring Republics, and they sympathise with their compatriots whenever they think that they are subject, or are likely to be subject, to any injustice or to the arbitrary exercise of force." He added:—"Now, as the Paramount Power, we cannot be indifferent to a state of things which involves injustice to our own subjects, and which involves danger to the peace of South Africa; but, as a Dutch Government as well as an English Government, it ought to be our object, in endeavouring to secure the redress of these grievances, to carry with us our own Dutch fellow-subjects." Three months later, in the House of Commons, he emphatically declined to associate himself with the policy of ultimatum, and threats of war urged by Sir E. A. Ellis. "That was never his policy and never would be. But what is the alternative—the policy which the hon. Member would have put forward if standing in my place? We know what it would be. He would have sent an ultimatum to President Kruger that unless these reforms (which he would have specified) were granted by a particular day the British Government would interfere by force, and then he would have come here and asked the House for a vote of credit of 10 or 20 millions (it would not matter which particularly), and sent an army of 20,000 men at least to force President Kruger to grant reforms in a State with which we had pledged ourselves repeatedly—not this Government, but previous Governments, by the declarations of successive Secretaries of State—that we would have nothing to do. That is his policy. It is not my policy, and never will be." In January last year, the Colonial Secretary again declared that that was his deliberate policy. On February 13, 1896, he said in the House of Commons that the rights of our action under the Convention—not Conventions—"are limited to the offering of friendly counsel, in the rejection of which, if it is not accepted, we must be quite willing to acquiesce." We can only regret that Mr. Chamberlain, yielding to powerful influences, the nature of which will be one day more accurately disclosed, deliberately abandoned his declared policy, and proceeded to do, with great ability and great resolution, the very things which he denounced as immoral, wicked, unstatesmanlike, and unpatriotic. The result is war in South Africa, Parliament assembled to vote many millions for war expenditure, and the calling out of the Militia and the embodying of Militia Reserves, to overwhelm the Republics by the military strength of the Empire.

THE terrible devastation which has been caused in Poona by the recent visitation of plague has thoroughly roused the authorities to the necessity of taking some action to improve the sanitary condition of the City. There must be a cause for every effect, and in endeavouring to locate the former the sanitary condition of the City came in for notice. The result of this examination is that the Plague Cantonment Committee have decided to pull down a large number of dwellings in the district of Kamatipura. This locality is described as being eminently favourable for the propagation of the plague germ or any other disease. The soil is saturated with sewage, the rooms are painfully small, absolutely devoid of ventilation, and strangers to the rudest system of sanitary conveniences, while the habits of the people do not tend to lessen the general filthy surroundings. In the past epidemics of cholera and small-pox have occurred, and their source has been repeatedly traced to this insanitary area. Poona is celebrated for the frequency of typhoid, and its constant appearance is hardly strange, considering that there exists a district whose surroundings combine to breed disease. There are 650 houses in this locality, which has been inspected with the result that the Committee have condemned 550 of that number. Poona is not alone in her insanitation: other cities have been found in as bad a condition, and in Bombay, an Improvement Trust has been called into existence for the purpose of clearing away densely-crowded and loathsome localities. Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other English cities, have each had to face similar questions, and, after the unhealthy areas have been cleared and proper houses substituted, the result is a lessened death-rate. The Poona committee have decided to order the more congested parts of Kamatipura to be opened up by pulling down alternate rows of houses. The question of housing the occupants of the condemned dwellings arose, and this difficulty is to be met by permitting owners of houses left standing to erect an additional storey. The amount to be paid as compensation totals at Rs. 85,000. This decision is very wise, though perhaps it would have been better to adopt the more drastic system of demolishing the whole area, but, as the compensation for this was estimated at ten lakhs, the idea had to be reluctantly abandoned. When the proposals are carried out Kamatipura will be a different locality, open to the blessings of light and air, and no doubt the Committee's efforts will have a beneficial result upon the general health of Poona City.

THE Bombay Presidency plague returns do not contain anything in the shape of a consolatoay decrease in the epidemic. The ravages of the disease continue to be of the severest character, and during the week ending on Friday it claimed 5,831 victims, which is an increase of 170 on the previous week. In Poona City plague is rapidly subsiding, but the evacuation of the town has sent it raging with unabated and increased violence in the surrounding districts. In Poona District there were 855 deaths, while in Satara the cases and deaths rose from 865 and 708 to 1,135 and 801. The disease continues the same in Nasik and the Southern Mahratta country, which districts alone account for over 1,400 deaths. Increases have to be noted in the talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar districts, where the deaths have gone up largely. There is a slight diminution in Hyderabad, but in the States of Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur, there are unwelcome increases, while compared with last week there is an increase of 233 cases and 170 deaths.

UNDER instructions from Command Head Quarters, it is notified, that the opening of the Khandalla Sanitarium, has been deferred until the place is free from plague, and fit to be occupied by Troops.

MR. M. MCMILLAN, Principal of the Elphinstone College, proceeded to Simla, on Wednesday evening, at the invitation of Government, to take part in the Educational Conference, which *inter alia* will consider Mr. J. M. Tata's scheme of endowed research.

LADY CURSON may perhaps go as far as Ajmere with the Viceroy, on his flying visit to the famine and plague-striken districts, before returning to Simla.

CAPTAIN R. C. NESBITT, who made such a gallant stand against the Boer attack on the armoured train under his command, is already a V. C., having gained that distinction in the Mashonaland operations in 1896. He belongs to the Mashonaland Mounted Police, and apparently is attached to the force under Colonels Baden-Powell and Plumer, now on the Bechuanaland border.

A COOLY was killed by an elephant in the compound of Messrs. MacGregors and Co's timber depot at Ahlon on the 9th inst. It seems that the unfortunate fellow tripped over the animal's leg chain and the elephant being frightened struck him across the stomach with his trunk, smashing his ribs into his liver and killing him on the spot.

YET another addition, says the *Pioneer*, to the price the country has to pay for the miserable neglect and delay in the matter of the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India. A child of a Sergeant of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who has been bitten and has had to be sent to Paris for treatment, is the last instance. We wonder whether the chiefs of the Indian Medical Service sleep comfortably at night, or whether they have a good appetite for dinner, with this great reproach lying upon them and year after year elapsing with not an attempt made to remove it.

AN official notice by the Telegraph Department intimates that till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or to pass through, Cape Colony cannot be accepted. Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to the censorship of the military authorities; and those in code can only be accepted on the production of the code books for verification.

SOME considerable modifications in the military movements laid down for the cold weather have been made necessary by the condition of the country. The big camp in South India, at which the garrisons of Secunderabad, Bangalore and Bellary were to concentrate, has been abandoned altogether; and the reliefs of the 11th, 12th and 19th Bengal Lancers, at Jhelum, Peshawar, and Loralai respectively, have been cancelled. It is probable that further changes in the programme will be forthcoming.

LIEUTENANT LAYARD, of the Northampton Regiment, leaves India for Wei-hai-Wei to join the China Regiment.

A PROVISIONAL estimate of half a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for the construction of family quarters for the 42nd Gurkhas at Abbottabad.

IN connection with the Staff Corps examinations, it is specially enjoined that officers who have not passed all examinations for retention in the Staff Corps should be afforded every facility and encouragement to qualify as soon as possible, and under no circumstances should such officers be detailed to attend transport or other classes of a similar nature.

THE first party of the relieved garrison, consisting of section No. 3 Peshawar M.B., No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, the 39th Garhwal Rifles, half No. 57 Native Field Hospital and details left Drosh on Sunday. To-morrow the remainder of the relieved garrison, consisting of the 19th Punjab infantry, the remainder of the Field Hospital and all other details will follow. Both parties will concentrate at Dir, joining the 25th Punjab Infantry who are encamped there, and proceeding as a complete unit from Dir towards India on the 21st October.

IT may be remembered that Shrimant Gunpatrao Gaekwar, brother of the Chief, had some time ago resigned his appointment as he was ordered to go out as Naeb Suba, and that his resignation was accepted. The Gaekwar now appoints him as a judge at Nowsary where Mr. Daly is acting. Shrimant Gunpatrao's appointment is kept acting for some time, as reported. Shrimant Gunpatrao, a cousin of the Maha Raja, who was made a Senapati for some time and latterly transferred to the Judicial Department, is again confirmed in his appointment as Senapati. He has passed the law examinations and is chief commandant of all the military forces.

THE privilege leave rules for Military Officers have been undergoing revision like those of the civilian side, but in a different sense. Under the new rules privilege leave during the winter is as before permissible to officers serving with the Mountain Artillery, to Medical and Veterinary Officers, and to officers of corps located in hill stations, which do not ordinarily carry out their drills in the cold weather; but it may also be granted during the winter in special cases to officers of other branches of the service, provided the General Officers commanding Districts satisfy themselves that the reasons are special and urgent. Officers of the Military Works Department may be granted privilege leave at any time of the year.

WITH reference to the report of a projected Pathankot-Baijnath-Kangra Railway, it is said that Messrs. Killick Nixon, and Company, Bombay, so long ago as May last, applied for a concession to construct a line to follow the route from Pathankot *via* Nurpur up the Kangra Valley to Palampur, seventy-two miles, with a short branch of twenty-nine miles from Nurpur to Dalhousie, and further extensions in the direction of Baijnath, Mundi, and Kalka. This was the first definite proposal placed before Government for the construction of this line. The promoters have already successfully carried out two important railway projects in India, *i. e.*, the Tapti Valley and the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railways.

THE member of the Pegu Club have entertained to a farewell dinner Colonel Sinclair, C. S. I., who has been appointed Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. The Hon'ble Mr. Bridges, Commissioner of Pegu, presided, and about 70 members were present. The Chairman, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, paid a high tribute to Colonel Sinclair's qualities as an official and as a man, mentioning in passing, that he was one of the original members of the Club, which had been started in the early seventies. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Colonel Sinclair briefly thanked the Chairman and members, expressing the sorrow he felt at severing his long and happy connection with Burma.

TWO grave crimes, each peculiar in its own way, are reported from North Malabar. In one case, a gang of dacoits entered the house of a Moplah at Nadapuram, in the Kottayam Taluq, beat the occupant and his wife, tied them up, and finally went away with valuables worth about Rs. 200. In the other case, the house of a Government official in Badagara was entered by night and money and currency notes valued at about Rs. 500 stolen. It is remarkable that the thieves had to open half a dozen doors to get at an upstair room in which the money and notes were, that a peon was sleeping at the foot of the staircase, and that there were altogether six peons in the house at the time.

THE Bishop of Madras, in the course of his first sermon at St. George's Cathedral on Sunday evening, referred in feeling terms to his predecessor and to the "rich legacy" that he had left behind him "in the inspiring example of Christian life and character, of gentleness, patience, sincerity, love and burning zeal for the salvation of souls and the extension and building up of Christ's Kingdom." Bishop Whitehead also made a passing allusion to the war in South Africa, remarking:—"God knows that we have not wished for war, that we have not rushed into it with a light heart, and that nothing would have induced us even to allow it to be forced upon us but our firm belief that we had a duty towards our fellow-countrymen, and towards South Africa as a whole which it would be a crime to repudiate."

MR. H. M. BIRD, of the Civil Service of these Provinces, who was due back shortly on the expiration of his furlough, has decided to retire instead of returning; following the example of Mr. Hugh Fraser, who resigned the service a month or two ago. Both these officers were at a stage when the attractions of an Indian career would seem to be strongest, that is to say, quick promotion had brought them rapidly to the threshold of a Commissionership, and for the next ten or twelve years they were safe of pleasant places and a handsome income, which their seniors generally could not expect to enjoy long enough to make it remunerative. If all this will not detain men in the service, what will? And yet report speaks of other officers of the same position who are contemplating retirement the moment their time is up.

ONE of the recent telegrams from England dealing with the military preparations told us with an air of apparent satisfaction that recruiting had become very brisk. It would be as much to the purpose, as regards the fortunes of the contest in the Transvaal, to note that the birth-rate was rising. In these days of scientific firearms a man is not made into a soldier as soon as he has learned to keep his place in the ranks, and very few of the men who were taking the shilling in such numbers now can have the remotest chance of seeing a shot fired in South Africa. Yet such is the force of enthusiasm that the idea of war always brings a flock of recruits to the colours; although a man enlisting after war has broken out has less chance of seeing service than one who joins at any other period; since there is pretty sure to be a long calm immediately after the storm. But though to the individual the result may be disappointment, we evidently need not de pair of the country as long as the tendency is there, and apparently it was never more prominent than at present. Partly no doubt this is due to the present easy conditions of service, which make enlistment such a much less serious and irrevocable step than it was, say, in the time of the Crimea. It is said to be particularly noticeable that those coming forward, especially in the large towns, are men of maturer age, better physical stamp and more highly educated than the recruits usually obtained: there is no doubt that if the Government chose to introduce special terms of enlistment, for a couple of years or for the currency of the war, it could make recruiting more popular still. The difficulty of course would be that the men enlisted during the war would be little or no use for the war: but it points a way to what might be done in another direction. By calling for recruits from among the Volunteers on short and easy terms the State would probably find that it could lay its hand on any number of men sufficiently trained to be sent into the field at very short notice. It is of course not at all probable that the present campaign will bring us into any need of exceptional measures. But in circumstances where we might be called upon to place a large number of troops abroad in a short time the recruiting of Volunteers might be found a very valuable resource.

THE Russian Government had made a knowledge of the Russian language obligatory for all police officials in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland

THE visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Vienna, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* on September 27, has passed off in strict accordance with the programme. The Prince was given the reception due to a reigning Sovereign, was entertained at a dinner given in his honour at Schonbrunn, and was the object of other attentions at the hands of the Emperor. The "Pesther Lloyd," in a semi-official "communique," explains that all this was done not merely as an expression of the friendly feeling entertained towards the Prince personally, but as a recognition of the correct attitude of the present Bulgarian Government, which may be described as peace-loving and averse from everything in the shape of adventure. The Hungarian journal adds, possibly for the benefit of its Russian readers, that of course Austria-Hungary has no special interests to pursue in the Principality and no desire to exercise influence there. The "Neue Freie Presse" announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred upon Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. Prince Ferdinand has conferred upon the Emperor Francis Joseph the collar of the Order of St. Alexander set in brilliants. His Royal Highness received Mahmud Nedim Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, on Sept. 27.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH AN ARMOURED TRAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

An armoured train from Kimberley has engaged the Boers at Spytsfontein.

The Boers lost five in killed and seven wounded, whilst the British suffered no losses.

The rifle and artillery fire of the Boers were both equally bad.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, while deploring the Transvaal war, which Lord Kimberley called almost a civil war, and criticizing Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the negotiations, agreed that the extraordinary ultimatum sent by the Boers left the Government no option, and they promised their hearty support to secure the rapid and effective prosecution of the war.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE POSITION.

In the Lords, Lord Salisbury, referring to the future, declared we must insist upon England's sovereign power being paramount, and upon the white races being placed upon an equality, due care being taken in kindly improving the countless indigenous races.

His Lordship said he hoped these objects would be consistent with the very large amount of autonomy possessed by the Dutch people.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The German steamer Kaiser has landed 4,000 cases of ammunition at Port Said for the Transvaal in order to avoid the seizure of the same in the Red Sea by H. M. S. Thetis which has been watching the Kaiser all the way from Naples.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

MR. DILLON'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Dillon brought forward an amendment to the Address that the Transvaal War was the result of our claims to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic and was a violation of the Convention of 1884, and asking that the question be referred to arbitration on the basis of the Hague Conference.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 322 against 54.

Mr. Labouchere and a few Radicals voted with the minority.

Most of the Liberals, including their leaders, voted with the Government.

RISING OF BASUTOS AGAINST THE FREE STATE.

The "Morning Post" publishes a telegram from Ladysmith, stating that the Basutos have risen against the Orange Free State.

THE BOER POSITION IN THE DRAKENBURG.

The "Times" in a telegram from Ladysmith says that the Boers have split their forces in holding the Drakenburg Passes, and that there is no concentration in sufficient numbers to warrant any apprehension of an attack in force on the British positions.

THE MILITIA TO BE EMBODIED AND THE MILITIA RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Her Majesty the Queen in a Message to the Commons announces that she is about to embody the Militia and call out the Militia Reserves.

PATIALA CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

NO NATIVES TO BE EMPLOYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

There is no truth in the report, published in Lahore, to the effect that permission had been given for two Patiala Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments to proceed to the Transvaal. As a matter of fact no native troops whatever are now likely to go.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIRDAR KITCHENER.

Oct. 18.

Sirdar Kitchener has left Khartoum and gone Southward.

THE RACE FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

Oct. 17

In the race between the Columbia and Shamrock to-day for the America Cup the Shamrock broke her topmast shortly after starting and abandoned the race.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

FIVE EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

Thirteen cases and 10 deaths were recorded in the city, the total mortality being 14: in the cantonment and suburban area nil, in the district 71 cases, 55 deaths. There are five patients in the European Plague Hospital, namely, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Ingham, Lieutenant Duncan, Miss Dart, and Mrs. Brown.

Mr. Dalton was discharged this morning.

DURBAR AT MYSORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 17.*

A representative assembly met at noon at the public offices. There was a good gathering of European ladies and gentlemen, including the Honorable Mr. Arundel, Member of the Madras Government Councillors of State, officers, and about 100 representative members. The Senior Councillor read an address on behalf of the Dewan, and Mr. Bullen, representative of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, and Mr. Pilkington, Honorary Secretary, Mysore North Planters Association, thanked the Durbar, and expressed their satisfaction at the successful combating of the plague, on which they offered their congratulations. Mr. Shivappa, representative member for Sorab, expressed his gratification at the Dewan's recovery and the Marikanave project, and suggested that Government might have associated a native with Captain Lotbiniere in his visits to Europe and America. He expressed his gratification at the improving sanitation, to which he ascribed the freedom of half the State from plague.

The State banquet was held at Government House last night. After the loyal toasts General McLeod proposed the health of the Maharani-Regent and the Maharajah, and in his speech congratulated the Maharani on the successful manner in which she has carried on the administration of the State since the lamented death of the late Maharaja, and on her preparation of her son for the exalted position he will shortly attain. He hoped that the young Maharaja would follow in the footsteps of his late father. Mr. Thamboo Chetty, the Senior Councillor, replied on behalf of their Highnesses, acknowledging that much of the success of her Highness's administration was due to the cordial support and valuable advice she and her Minister and Councillors had received from the British Resident, Colonel Robertson.

*Delayed in transmission.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RABIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The introduction of regulations to enforce the muzzling of all dogs in Cantonments, and possibly also in Municipalities, during the prevalence of rabies, is under discussion in Simla.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH QUESTION.

MEETING IT HALF WAY.

On representations made by a Senior Chaplain the Government of India have sanctioned the employment of the term "Church of Scotland" in connection with chaplains of the Scottish Established Church in place of the less-correct designation "Presbyterian," which has hitherto been used in some of the Regulations.

MEASURES FOR KEEPING-UNDER OF GLANDERS.

A Committee, with the Inspector General Royal Artillery, as President, and the Principal Veterinary Officer, the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, the Officer Commanding the British Cavalry Regiment at Meerut and, the Superintendent of the Hapur Depot, as members will probably assemble next January to report on measures to prevent a recurrence of the recent glanders outbreak at the Hapur Remount Depot.

MR. TATA'S EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

It is understood that a Committee, composed of Messrs. Pedler, Giles, and Sime, Directors of Public Instruction in the various provinces, assembles shortly in Simla to discuss with Mr. Tata the arrangements to be made in connection with the latter's proposed munificent endowments for research.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Harrison, now on leave relieves Mr. Gauntlet as Accountant-General N. W. Provinces, the latter reverting to Deputy Accountant-General vice Brereton, who will probably officiate as Auditor General, Calcutta, vice Mr. Roy who, we regret to hear, has been compelled by ill-health to take leave.

FRONTIER TRADE.

The Political Officer, Chilas, reports a noticeable development this year in the Trade over the Babusar Pass, men even from Hunza and Nagar now travelling by this route to Khagan and Rawalpindi to buy live-stock. The Koliwals, who are traders of Kohistan are also using the road.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Goold, 2nd West Riding Regiment, Bangalore, has nine months sick leave home.

Lieutenant Harington, 1st Field Battery, resigns his appointment in the Hyderabad Contingent and is attached to No. 9 Company, Western Division, Royal Garison Artillery, Secunderabad.

Colonel Hutchinson, Director, Army Education Department, proceeds to Quetta on tour on the 31st instant.

An exchange is sanctioned between Lieuts. Sitwell, 12th Company, Eastern Division, Artillery, Mooltan and Blathwayt, 26th Company, Eastern Division, Artillery, Bombay.

It is now settled that a Regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Cavalry moves to Muttra owing to scarcity, the horses being accommodated in the vacant British Cavalry stables and the troops in tents.

CRICKET MATCH AT PATIALA.

PATIALA vs. PARSIS.

PATIALA, Oct. 18.

The Patiala Team, in their second innings, scores 216, the top-scores being made by Tarachand and Mehta. Driver took 2 wickets for 75, Bulsara 5 for 51, and Kharas 3 for 47. Kharas exhibited correct form and his corner and cut strokes were much admired. His hits included four fours. Homee Kanga also played in grand form.

Homi Kanga, who also played in grand form, remained at the wicket for 3 hours and played a very cautious game and scored 76 (not out), his hits including 11 fours and one five. Mehta bowled exceedingly well, taking eight wickets for 49. Billimoria fielded remarkably well.

The return match will be played next Wednesday and Friday, when Hearne Brokwell will take part.

At tiffin a cup was presented to the Maharaja by Kanga, the captain, who read an address. Scores:—

PATIALA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mistri, b Driver	10	b Bulsara	27
Kutabadia, b Bulsara	0	b Driver	0
Badesiram, b Bulsara	5	st Kanga, b Driver	4
H H the Maharaja, st Kanga, b Driver	5	b Bulsara	6
Billimoria, b Bulsara	7	b Kharas	37
Tarachund, b Bulsara	22	c and b Kharas	57
Nanakram, run out	4	st Kanga, b Kharas	13
Mehta, b Driver	2	b Bulsara	50
The Kour Sahab of Patiala, b Bulsara	0	b Bulsara	13
Sevasingh, b Driver	0	b Bulsara	0
Raja Babu, not out	23	not out	0
Manzoor, b Machliwala	28	run out	0
Extras	7	Extras	9
Total	113	Total	216

BOMBAY PARSIS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Homi Kanga, b Mehta	8	not out	76
Patel, c Tarachand, b Nanakram	44	b Mehta	11
Colabawala, c Nanakram, b Billimoria	0	b Mehta	2
Kharas, st Munzoor, b Nanakram	42	b Nanakram	25
Mody, b Nanakram	45	b Mehta	15
Machliwalla, c Rajababu, b Nanakram	0	b Mehta	2
Poochkhanawala, b Mehta	5	b Mehta	3
P Kanga, c H H Maharaja, b Mehta	8	b Mehta	0
Lungrana, c Nanakram, b Billimoria	5	b Mehta	4
Driver, not out	2	did not bat.	
Bulsara, b Mehta	3	not out	6
Guarda, b Nanakram	8	b Mehta	1
Extras	6	Extras	9
Total	176	Total	151

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Last evening, on the Oval, the Poona Volunteers and the Y. M. C. A. team met in the Aga Khan Hockey Competition. After a good game the Poona team won by seven goals to one.

On the Cooperage the 21st Bombay Infantry met the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, when the latter won by three goals to two.

THE CUTCH MANDVI FUND.

The fund which is being raised for supplying the poor people of Cutch Mandvi with food at a cheap rate is progressing. The following additional subscriptions have been received :—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	11,885
Balance of the amount of the fund raised in 1897	4,600
A Gentleman	1,000
A Gentleman	201
Mr Thakarsey Mooljee	151
Mr Ramjee Madhavdas	151
Mr Jivandas Haridas	151
Messrs Mooljee Jaitha and Co	150
Mr Vasanjee Manjee	115
Messrs Jeithabhai Vardhman and Co	101
Mr Padamsey Ramjee	101
Mr Premchand Girdhar	101
R B Vasanjee Khimjee, J P	101
Mr Narsey Khatao	100
Widow of Mr Ratansey Tulsiadas	100
Mr Hirjee Hansraj	55
Mr Jagmohandas Varjeevandas	51
Mr Devjee Vasanjee	51
Messrs Mitchel and Co	51
Mr Veljee Anandjee	51
Mr Jahangirjee	51
Messrs Kanjee Parbat and Co	51
Mr Veerjee Valjee	51
Mr Dilsuz	50
Mr Verdhman Jetsey	35
Mr Damjee Arjan	25
Total	Rs. 19,530

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present :—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, C. N. Wadia, Mir Aun Ali, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

KUMBHARWADA DISPENSARY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 12th October, stating that the period of three months fixed for the continuance of the Kumbharwada Dispensary at the monthly cost of Rs. 230 expired on the 31st instant. The Executive Health Officer reported that the dispensary had been doing good, and recommended its continuance up to the end of February next. The Commissioner agreed with him and asked for the necessary sanction.

The sanction asked for was granted.

WATER SUPPLY.

A letter to the President from Mr. Byramji R. Nariman and other inhabitants of Bazar Gate Street, Fort, was considered. It ran as follows :—"We, the undersigned, beg to bring to the notice of the Corporation that for the last several days we have been seriously inconvenienced owing to not a drop of water reaching the third and fourth stories of the houses we live in. We leave it to the Corporation to imagine what condition we are in while, besides having had to hire men for supplying us with water, we have to suffer from the nuisance caused by the total absence of water in the tanks attached to the water-closets of our houses. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee the Water Engineer attributed this scarcity of water to the taps being left constantly open by the occupants of the lower floors. This explanation, we submit, is wholly mistaken; for, if that is so, how is it that, though nobody occupies any of the lower floors of house No. 93, Bazar Gate Street, water does not reach the fourth floor, which alone is occupied? We want to know whether water is supplied to the city at a fixed pressure in the morning and evening, or whether the rate of pressure is left to the option of the turn-cocks. Further, we want to draw your attention to the fact that owing to the tanks attached to the water-closets in our houses being quite empty, most of the inmates of our houses are suffering from fever and other like diseases. We hope you will pay careful attention to this matter and relieve us from this trouble."

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya moved that the Commissioner be requested to arrange with the Water Engineer to make such distribution of water in the city as the same could be supplied with full pressure, and notification of such distribution be given by public advertisements as well as by distribution of handbills, so that the people of each district might know when water was to be supplied to them; that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the intimation that the Standing Committee had resolved as above. Mr. Mulji remarked that in his opinion the explanation given by the Water Engineer at their last meeting with regard to the short supply of water was not satisfactory. The people paid the service tax, and they were entitled to get a sufficient supply of water.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the proposition. He thought that proper notice should be given to people as to the time fixed for the distribution of water.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to issue instructions to the Water Engineer to so re-arrange the hours of distribution and the pressure in the different parts of the city as to provide a sufficient quantity of water to people living on upper storys of houses and houses with water closets, and that a notification of such distribution be given to the public as suggested in the proposition.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wadia moved a rider to the last amendment requesting the Commissioner to ascertain if the water now used for watering roads could be diverted to domestic consumption, and sea-water used for watering roads, and if so, at what cost.

The rider was accepted.

Mr. Cuffe observed that the only remedy that they could employ to meet the difficulty was to transmit to the distributing reservoirs, namely, the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs, sufficient amount of the Tansa water to make up the deficiency in the supply from the Tulsi. Their Water Engineer was of opinion that they had to depend absolutely upon the Tulsi to bring about any substantial benefit to the public of Bombay.

Dr. Viegas moved another amendment for the appointment of a sub-committee, composed of the chairman, Mr. Cuffe, Dr. Ismail and Dr. Viegas to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and the Water Engineer, the best steps to be taken to ensure a better supply of water to the public.

The Commissioner stated that the Water Engineer had given serious consideration to the question of water supply. He (Commissioner) thought that instead of passing a meaningless resolution a small sub-committee should be appointed to report on the subject.

On a division Dr. Viega's amendment was carried.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

POONA CANTONMENT COMMITTEE MEETING.

The usual monthly meeting of the Poona Cantonment Committee was held at the Cantonment Magistrate's Office on Tuesday morning when there were present: Col. Welch, 3rd Bo. Infantry (in the chair), Col. Collette, Shropshire L. I., Col. Bell, 16th Bo. Inf., Col. Ross, Royal Scots, Col. Candy, 14th Bo. Inf., Col. Blennerhassett, R.A.M.C., Major Turner Jones, R.E., Major Thompson, 1st Bo. Lancers, Mr. John Graham, Mr. Rajanna Lingoo, and Major Minchin, Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

A NEW KAMATIPURA.

The first item for consideration on the Agenda was a proposal for the "Demolition and Re-building of houses in Kamatipura." Major Minchin explained that a couple of years ago the Executive Engineer was asked to go round Kamatipura and see what houses were unfit for human habitation. The question, however, had not been again considered until six months ago, when General Barnett asked Col. Eaton, P.M.O., Captain Capper, R.E., and the Cantonment Magistrate to go into the subject once more. This committee examined the whole place, and out of the 650 houses composing that part of the cantonment, they condemned 557. A *Punch* had then been formed and the value of the condemned houses fixed roughly at Rs. 90,000. The proposal of Capt. Hudson was that these houses should be knocked down and the people be given free quarters until the new arrangements could come into force.

Plans of the present buildings in Kamatipura and of the alterations it was proposed to make were then put before the members and a general discussion of the subject followed, from which it was possible to gather that Government would give the ground and the people would be asked to build their houses on it. The difficulty of affording sufficient accommodation on the limited space would be met, it was suggested by building double stories. Major Turner Jones suggested the formation of a Trust on the same lines as the Bombay City Improvement Trust for the better sanitation of the Cantonment City, and Suburbs. Mr. Graham, however, said that they had only to consider and sanction the Plague Committee's report.

Mr. Rajunna Lingoo, in giving his opinion, said that the Plague Committee had accepted some of the houses as sanitary. As regarded the others he recommended that every alternate row should be demolished, and the space thus acquired be utilized for a road of a certain width. Any space left over and above the requirements of such roads, he said, might be given to the landlords of the houses left on the condition they built sanitary houses. Where good houses had to suffer from such an arrangement, he recommended that compensation be given the owners.

On a question being asked as to where the money was to come from to pay such compensation, Major Minchin explained that Government would give it. The proposal was then embodied in a resolution as follows :—"Proposed by Major Turner Jones and seconded by Colonel Welch that the plans of Captain Capper be adhered to and condemned houses be pulled down, compensation being given to the owners."

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

VENTILATING SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

The last item laid before the members was "A proposal to issue notices to certain landlords calling on them to improve the sanitation of the servants' quarters attached to their bungalows in Cantonments, under section 83 (1) of the Cantonment Code."

The Honorary Secretary said that the General suggested that ridge ventilation should be introduced into the servants' quarters of buildings in the Cantonment. He (the Honourable Secretary) was unable to do anything without the permission of the Cantonment Committee, and he therefore asked the necessary sanction to issue the notices referred to.

Colonel Blennerhassett said he had been round the houses and had found the servants' quarters very badly ventilated. The ridge, he suggested, should be at least six inches above the roof of the house. Major Turner Jones thought that single tiled houses were quite sufficiently ventilated already, and Mr. Graham was of opinion that windows would answer the purpose.

After a short discussion, it was proposed by Colonel Welch, seconded by Colonel Candy, that a "Sub-Committee composed of the Executive Engineer, Major Turner Jones, the Senior Medical Officer Col Blennerhassett and the Cantonment Magistrate Major Minchin should be appointed to take such steps as they chose."

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

During a heavy storm at the village of Girsankop in the Hangal Taluka, Dharvar District last week, a flash of lightning killed a woman and badly burnt a boy. The latter is lying in a critical condition.

PROGRESS OF MONOTHEISM.

At a meeting of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade delivered the following address :—

Brethren,—You are aware of the occasion which brings us here to-day. A year ago, I took part in the local celebration of the Ram Mohan Roy anniversary and on that occasion I made an endeavour to bring out the leading features of Ram Mohan Roy's life and teachings. I propose this time to draw your attention for a brief moment to the progress that has been made by his church during the last seventy years. Very recently we have had certain pronouncements from high authorities which must have attracted your attention. I refer, of course, to the two papers that have appeared in the "Contemporary Review," by Dr. Fairbairn, who visited India last year, on a special mission. More interesting even for our present purpose are the letters written by Professor Max Muller to Babu Pratap Chandra Muzumdar on 15th June 1899, on the 'Brahmo Samaj and Christianity' and the lecture delivered by Mr. Muzumdar on the 27th of July 1899 on 'the Christ of Revelation,' apparently in answer to Prof. Max Muller's call. Never since Keshao Chandra Sen, 20 years ago, preached his memorable addresses on 'India asks who is Christ?' 'we apostles of the New Dispensations' and that marvellous mystery of the Trinity,' has the attention of thoughtful men both in England and in India been more pointedly directed to the position of the Brahmo Samaj movement, in its relation to Christianity, than during the last few months, and we cannot do better than devote on the present occasion our thoughts to this question. The advance made by the Brahma Samaj from the time when Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the movement 70 years ago, and the Maharshi Devendranath Tagore placed his stamp on it, and Keshao Chandra Sen and Babu Pratap Chandra Muzumdar have developed it still further on basis peculiar to their own churches cannot fail to interest us. In Ram Mohan Roy's hands the church was a Hindu non-idolatrous and monotheistic church, based on the old Hindu revelations, though at the same time Ram Mohan Roy was deligent student and admirer of the precepts of Jesus Christ. In Devendranath's time, the basis of the old Vedic revelations was given up, but in all other respects his Adi Samaj has continued faithful to the traditions of Ram Mohan Roy. In Keshao Chandra Sen's time, a further step was taken to the conception of a New Dispensation, not the special property of India, but a dispensation harmonizing all older faiths and prophets and sacraments and rites, with a decided preponderance in favour of the position of Jesus Christ as the Chief prophet and the son of God in a special sense was worked out, and Babu Pratap Chundra Muzumdar's life and labours have been bestowed in emphasising still more this conception of the relation of Christ to the other prophets.

This will become clearer to you if I state briefly the substance of Prof. Max Muller's letter and Babu Pratap Chandra's paper on 'the Christ of revelation.' Prof. Max Muller in his letter after admiring the patience and temper with which Babu Pratap Chandra has followed in the footsteps of Keshao Chandra Sen, asks the latter to remove in the first instance, the small differences which separate the members of the Brahma Samaj among themselves. He tells him that you have already given up polytheism, idolatry, sacrifices, and the basis of the Vedic revelation. Having removed so much, the differences that remain are not such as should disunite the church. The differences which separate the Christians are of a much more radical character. Prof. Max Muller exhorts his friend to take up his stand on the New Testament, and give up all the older creeds of the Christian church which, in his opinion, are non-essential. The Samaj should accept the gospels and abandon all that has grown since, as the councils and creeds of the church did not concern them in India. He exhorts his Brahma friends to have their own institution, substitute Upanayan for Baptism, and regard atonement as reconciliation to God. Prof. Max Muller would advice the new Indian Christian church to be a laity church without priests, bishops and popes. If they can see their way to join the Christian church as lay-members in the same way as Prof. Max Muller and others have done, the church in India may form a Christian society without joining any European church. This is the substance of Prof. Max Muller's advice to Babu Pratap Chandra. In notes attached to this paper, as it was published in the "Interpreter," there are some remarks of the editor, in which he takes exception to some of the positions laid down. It was stated that Keshao Chandra Sen had already adopted daily baptism as a rite at the time of bath. It is further stated that while Babu Pratap Chandra and others are disciples of Christ, they would not call themselves Christians, because they would thus only add another petty sect to the immemorable sects which already obtain in Christendom. The Brahma Samaj of India will continue to be a theistic church of the New Dispensation, though its spirit and religion will be that of Christ.

In his paper on 'the Christ of revelation' Babu Pratap Chandra brings out the point of contrast between his own and Prof. Max Muller's view still more clearly. He says, our religion is modern and we live under the New Dispensation and we shall not adopt the practices and rites of any particular historical creed. Our relations will continue to exist with all creeds and prophets. The theologies and creeds subsequently added by Christians are not founded on Christ's teachings. Christ is the master, and he leavens the Brama Samaj. The difference between the Christianity and Brahma Samaj is thus: while Christianity believes in one incarnation only, the Brahma Samaj does not believe that it is confined to one man only. The divine has taken repeated re-births in different lands and nations. These incarnations were, however, fragmentary either of revelation, wisdom, or of communion, or of obedience, or of self-suppression, or of love. While these are fragmentary truths and have their place, there is still need for a whole and all round revelation and that revelation was made in Jesus Christ. He was the example of the harmonious progress of man. He was the son of God claiming to be one with the father and also one with man in everlasting brotherhood. The message of Christ is consistent with the message of other prophets and their functions are not abolished. If the Christians cannot find the place for these prophets he will fail to appeal to the followers of these prophets who are all included in the spirit of Christ. If the Christians will eliminate the cherished ideal of these prophets, so much the worse for the Christians. Christ is a spirit, not a dogma or sentiment. He is a living, quickening soul and our relations to him are spiritual and personal. What we have to do in life is to be what he was—the son of God; to be one with God with the same object and the same endeavour. It is not Christ, that revealed God. God is not for Christ. Christ is for God. God reveals Christ first, then Christ reveals God. God leads us down to Christ and then Christ leads us up to God.

It will be seen from this exposition that the differences between Prof. Max Muller and Rev. Pratap Chandra Muzumdar are on three important points of the New Testament as a sole revelation, the all-sufficient and the only incarnation of Christ,-and the position of the prophets of other lands and countries. With the ordinary Christian the differences are, of course, on more initial points which prevent Babu Pratap Chandra and his friends from approaching any of the established churches. Prof. Max Muller apparently is not alive to the fact that the difficulties of accepting any particular portion of the Bible are the same as those of accepting the old Vedic revelations. He also cannot satisfy his Brahmo friends on the theory of a sole and all-sufficient incarnation as dispensing with the necessity of other incarnations and prophets. These points of contrast between the most advanced Christian and the most advanced member of the Brahma Samaj cannot fail to interest all of us, who may not share in these extreme views. Of course, the church of the New Dispensation, as thus developed during the past twenty years and more, does not represent the views of Indian theists all over the country. One section of it, the Adi Samaj, has no sympathy with excessive preponderance of the Christian influences at work in the New Dispensation. This Adi Samaj section is not, however, numerically strong, but the Sadharma Samaj, which is numerically strong, is also not prepared to accept Babu Pratap Chandra's exposition of the doctrines of the Samaj as a New Dispensation. Those who have time to read Calcutta religious journals are aware of this difference, and outside Bengal the majority of theists are decidedly at one with members of Sadharma Samaj. On our side of the country we have always accepted the view that the Samaj movement is not the modern movement which some of our Bengal friends have been disposed to hold it to be. The view which has found favour on this side is that we carry out the views of Ram Mohan Roy in this respect most faithfully. The Samaja movement is only a continuation and extension under modern conditions of the Panchasatra, Vaishnava and Bhagwat movements of the remote past; commencing with the renewed name of Narad, Pralhad and including all the saints and prophets who have attained to eminence since the downfall of Budhism. It is not a Vedantic movement, but a protestant in its being monotheistic, protesting against the spirit which seeks to reconcile polytheism and finds room for all the old superstitions and divinities, small and great, under the suggestions that there will be these differences among men and men according to their endowments and accidents of birth and surroundings. It is, moreover, protestant in its disregard of men, forms, ceremonies and rites, and attaches special virtue to spiritual communion and worship. It is finally protestant in being non-sectarian, but all embracing movement, embracing all castes and creeds in a common elevation. Long before European influences reached this land, this spirit found itself prominently working in the Chaitanya and the Nanakpropaganda and in the Kabir and the Dadupanths, the followers of Tukaram and Eknath, and other teachers in our part of the country. This essential difference of view does not, of course, make us hostile to the modern Christian influences now at work. Just as Mahomedan prophets joined the movement in the past and even became Hindu devotees, there is room for the Christian prophets also, and this seems to me to be the sense in which Ram Mohan Roy understood his mission. His teachings, while they do justice to the prophets of other creeds, realize the importance of continuing and developing the old traditions, on the national basis which have come down to us for more than two thousand years. The attempts made to give peculiar emphasis to any particular prophet, can never become generally acceptable and can only retard the progress of the work as it has been, as a matter of fact, retarded. In Bengal itself, we have the reactionary movement which looks to Ramakrishna Paramhansa and the revival of the Chitanya propaganda. In the Punjab and in other parts of the country, the difference between the Brahmo and Arya Samajas is emphasised by the same cause. Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, in full keeping with the old traditions of Ram Mohan Roy, showed a true perceptism of the need of the hour by seeking to unite the two Samajas. The attempts failed, because the time for such union has not yet come, but it is in the direction of uniting Indian theistic churches, old and new, that the efforts of all the theistic Samajas should proceed. We shall thus carry out Ram Mohan Roy's mission more completely than before.

The work to be done has two aspects. I would best describe them by saying, its one aspect to idealize the real. Its other aspect is to realize the ideal. The work of all reform progress requires both these attempts. We have in all our concerns of life to make ourselves feel that the real, i.e., the every day human life in what we live has an ideal of divine aspect which we should never lose sight of. At the same time in our admiration for the ideal, we should never lose sight of the fact that its basis after all is real, the history and the environments which surround us. The mistake we commit is either to make it too real to forget the ideal to be absorbed in the ideal and to forget the real altogether, or I shall take as illustration our own practices. We have, as our boys grow, the feeling that they must be put to school. The Upanayan ceremony is intended for this necessity. The ceremony is intended to impress on us its ideal character, i.e., its relation with the divine; therefore it becomes a religious ceremony. There are among us who think this ideal character is not needed for a common every day life concern. No greater mistake can be committed than such a supposition. We cannot make it a too religious ceremony, because otherwise we lose sight of the ideal. We cannot also become so absorbed in the ideal as to lose sight of the fact that it is a boy who has to be put to school. The same remark applies to every other concern of life, to marriage, death, to our worship and our faiths. We must keep a full consciousness of both the ends in view. At one time one requires to be more attended to than the other, but they are both essential. It seems to me that partly owing to the growth of a wrong conception that the movement is a modern movement, a sort of a new discovery, this essential character of a historical national growth has not been sufficiently realized. The ideal has absorbed more attention than the real in some quarters. Among our orthodox classes the reverse is the case. The whole is real, forms, ceremonies, rites, precepts is all stereotyped and formal. The happy medium between the two can only be found by attending both to the calls of the real and the ideal. Dr. Fairbairn when he characterized our people as metaphysical, while he claimed for the Europeans the distinction of being philosophical, had had apparently this double aspect in his mind. When we attend to both the real and the ideal, we understand the importance of the historical and are not led away by the mythical. Ram Mohan Roy apparently acted on these lines, and his life and teachings are, therefore, an object lesson for us to learn and an example to be followed. This is the lesson I would impress upon you on the occasion of this anniversary, and I trust you will take it accordingly to heart and profit by it.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

The fund for deporting starving cattle from Northern Guzerat to the Thanna grazing grounds amounts to Rs. 7,000. The list was headed by Mr. Gibb, the Collector, who subscribed Rs. 2,000, and the other subscribers were Khan Bahadhur Jehanjir Pestonji Vakil, Rs. 1000; Mr. Pratt, Assistant Collector, Rs. 1,000, and Messrs. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhoy, Chimanlal Nagindas, Lalubhoy Dalpatbhai, Madhanlal Ramchorlal, Rs. 500 each. Rao Bahadhur Bhimbhai Kirparam, Falshanker Umiashanker, Chunilal Dalpatram, Pranlal Harkisondas, Mansukhram Mulji, Narulal Revadas and Dr. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khamata, Rs. 30 each. Mr. Hill, the Manager of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Bank of Bombay, was appointed Secretary to the Committee, which was formed for raising the fund. The cattle will be disembarked at the Palghar station, where extensive land has been selected for pasturing them.

The "Malek Shah Bane" relief work is to be stopped, as the expert engineers have declared that any further sum spent for its repairs will be useless, and other relief works will be taken in hand by the authorities. A metal road from Talode to Modasa is to be constructed, and the Lakasar tank repairs, which is situated in the village of Kaola, near Dholka, are to be commenced next week.

Government have sactioned Rs. 80,000 as takavi advances to be made to the agriculturists of Ahmedabad. The Collector has issued a circular to the Mamlatdars to pay takavi money to those people who promise to improve their land.

Rao Sahebs Chunilal Harilal, Kapurram Manmothram Mehta and Lalubhai Pranvalabdas, subjudges of Dholka, Kapadvunj and Ahmedabad respectively, are to be invested with first class magisterial powers to dispose of cases of theft and extortion committed within their jurisdiction, as there is an increase in the number of crimes owing to the present scarcity prevailing throughout the whole of the district.

Some three weeks ago, a packet containing twelve registered letters was found missing from the Head Post Office here. It was certain that the packet was received in the office, but it being on Sunday, the letters were not distributed that day. On Monday the packet had disappeared all at once. Suspicion rested upon a candidate, a Hindu Brahmin lad, who was working in the office. On asking the lad, he pointed out a culvert at Kaikhad, where they were concealed. The Hindu has since made a confession of his crime before the Third Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad. He will be tried by the City Magistrate on the 25th instant, when Government Prosecutor will appear for the Crown.

The petty cases of theft and extortion and other cognate offences are very numerous this month owing extrence proverty of the lowest class. Khan Bahadur Edaji Behramshaw every day disposes of nearly half a dozen charges of this nature. To-day a batch of eight prisoners, all Warisg was brought before him by the railway police, who alleged that the accused have committed thefts of six mounds of grain, which was lying in bags in the railway goods-yard. As there was no evidence to substantiate the chagre against them they were all discharged.

It is now found expedient to award summary punishments to the accused found guilty of dacoity and extortion, and therefore the Sessions Judge, Mr. De Souza has brought into force the Whipping Act (Act IV. of 1864.) Parbhat Jita and eight others, all Kolis and Wagris, were charged with committing dacoity, on 28th August at Amlera, at Borsad Taluka, and with causing hurt to the complainant Shanker Rama, from whom they took possession of 12 bags of wheat by using force The court, in deciding the case, found the accused guilty except No. 3, who was discharged. No. 1 was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and No. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 to receive 30 stripes each, some of the accused were juvenile offenders.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Bapu Janardhan Atre, Hospital Assistant of Dinsha Maneckjee Pitit Dispensary at Bhivandi, has been appointed a member of the Municipality at that place. Khan Saheb Valiulla Lutfulla has been appointed as Abkari Inspector on Rs. 125 at Bhivandi in the Thana District.

A gloom was cast over Thana by the death of Shrimant Narayan Vasudew Kharkar alias Bala Saheb, which melancholy event took place in his mansion house at Thana on Thursday last. Shrimant Bala Saheb was the late President of the Thana Municipality. He was in the Native States of Gwalior and Baroda, where he had done yeoman service, was also a Minister to His Highness Sir Vibhaji Jam Saheb, K.C.S.I., of Navanagar in Kathiawar, for some time. He received an honourary donation of two lakhs of rupees at Navanagar, when he left the service of H. H. Sri Jam Saheb and has lived in Thana since. The Shrimant was a champion shot. He was very much respected by the people of Thana. Shrimant Bala Saheb has left behind him an adopted son to mourn his loss.

Mr. Antaji Damodhar Kale, Head Master of Khatalwada (Dhanoo) school in the Thana District, intends to retire on good service pension some time during 1900.

Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, gave his judgment yesterday in the case of Dhondia Mahar and two others, who were charged with having murdered a Mahar at Nandgaon in Alibag Zilla, last month. The jury found the accused not guilty, already, of the charge laid against them. The Judge having differed with the verdict arrived at by the jury, sentenced Dhondia Mahar to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and in the case of other accused submitted the papers to the Judges of the High Court of Bombay for final orders.

Three cents of rain fell here on Friday last. Total fall to Friday, October 13, was forty-one inches and eighty-seven cents. The thermometer readings ranged from 76 to 91 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE LONDON CONCERT SEASON.

OPERA IN LONDON.

NEW PLAYS IN TOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The London concert season begins next week, and thenceforward we shall be busy enough in concert work until Christmas. The Crystal Palace concerts, and the Saturday night orchestral performances directed by Mr. Heath Mills, start to-morrow week, when also Miss Clara Butt will take her farewell prior to an American tour. In connection with the Church Congress, there will be performances by a choir of 2,000 voices, and a service at Westminster Abbey with anthems by Tallis, Byrd, Gibbons, Purcell, Croft, Greene, Goss, and S. S. Wesley. Madame Albani sings at St. James's Hall on Oct., 14, and on the 21st the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts close. The Richter Concerts at Queen's Hall, and the Elderhorst Chamber Concerts at Steinway Hall start on Oct., 23. The Ballad Concert season opens at St. James's Hall on Nov., 1, and at Queen's Hall on Nov., 4. Madame Melba's concert will take place on Nov., 4 at the Albert Hall, where also on Nov., 9 the Royal Choral Society's season will begin with Mr. Santley in "Elijah." The Popular Concert season starts on Nov., 11, and the Patti concert at the Albert Hall is fixed for Nov., 22. During October and November serial or other recitals and concerts have been arranged for Mesdames Blanche Marchesi, Kufferath, Katie Goodson, Marjolies, Meadows; MM. Dohnanyi, Greene, and Borwick, Sarasate, Busoni, Moritz Moskowski, Zwintscher, Sharpe, Phillips, Pecksai, and numerous others.

The provincial musical season, which begins within the next week or two, bids fair to be an even more than usually active one. The Halle Concert Society will during the next two months be conducted by Dr. Richter, and orchestral concerts will also be given in Birmingham by Mr. Halford, in Liverpool and Bradford under Mr. Cowen, in Leeds under Dr. Stanford, at Bournemouth under Mr. Dan Godfrey, jun., at Dublin under Signor Esposito, at Glasgow and Edinburgh under Herr Wilhem Bruch, and so forth. Tours will be undertaken by Madame Patti, Madame Albani, Madame Melba, Mr. Sims Reeves, Senor Sarasate, and numerous others.

In the provinces Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" and "Minnehaha" seem to be the most popular choral novelties. In Birmingham the "Hiawatha" is promised by two choirs. The Birmingham Festival choir will likewise (we omit "Messiah" and "Elijah," which will be performed in almost every town) perform "Flying Dutchman" and "Light of the World;" the new City Choral Society giving Saint-Saens' "Noel" and Gounod's "St. Cecilia;" the Midland Choir, "Faust" and "Redemption;" the Choral Union, "Samson" and Maritana;" the Choral Society, Dr. Wareing's Wreck of the Hesperus" and Mr. J. H. Adams' new "Song of Thanksgiving." At Manchester we are promised Parry's "Job," Cowen's "Passions," Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," and a selection from "Parsifal;" the Vocal Society likewise promising "Hiawatha," Bridge's "Flag of England," and Elgar's "Bavarian Highlands." At Liverpool we are promised by various choirs "King Olaf," "Rienzi," Hiawatha," Dvorak's "St. Ludmila," "Walpurgis Night," and Verdi's "Requiem;" and at Bristol, Gade's "Pyche," Faning's "Daybreak," and "Athalie."

The persistent reports from Berlin of a season at Drury Lane next June by the troupe of the German Imperial Opera are, we believe, news to the Drury Lane authorities. A fact, which is not generally known, may, however, now be mentioned, that Herr Neumann is in negotiation for a German opera season at that theatre at Easter. Herr Neumann, who is now director of the Landestheater at Prague, has certain rights in Wagner's advanced operas, and he was, it will be recollected, the first to introduce "Der Ring des Nibelungen" to England at the old Her Majesty's in 1882. A rumour in the German papers relative to a visit by the Dresden Opera Campany refers, we believe, to a scheme of a dozen special performances talked about, but not settled for Covent Garden in 1901.

"The mistakes of a night" have furnished the theme of many a boisterous piece since Goldsmith took those words for the sub-title of "She Stoops to Conquer"; the latest instance is Mr. Kinsey Peile's "original light comedy in three acts," brought out at the Avenue Theatre on Saturday evening, with the title of "An Interrupted Honeymoon." This bustling and somewhat old-fashioned piece has for its chief situation the embarrassments of a flirting married lady and a dangling gentleman, who find themselves, through some mistake of their coachman, at the country residence of a staid, elderly spinster, and are mistaken for a bride and bridegroom, who happen to be expected at the house that day. In strict conformity with dramatic precedents, the author has so arranged that the flirting couple shall see no way of escaping from their difficulty but that of conniving at their hostess's mistake, to which end they are even enabled to enlist the services of the father of the expected bride, who, to avert a scandal, not only vouches for the good faith of the intruders, but when the real new-married couple appear on the scene, repudiates them as imposters. It will be seen that we are here in the very depths of stage convention; but, thanks to the briskness of the action, the smartness of the dialogue, and amusing traits of some of the character sketches, the play awakened much laughter, and furnished, on the whole, genuine entertainment.

Mr. Peile's attempt, however, to engraft a serious theme upon this farcical stock in the third act is rather out of keeping. Here the suave, but somewhat saturnine Mr. Gordon, apprised of the full details of the above described episode through the vigilant espials of his old maid sister Rachel, sternly exposes the falsehoods which have been invented to screen his wife and her lover, Mr. Benyon. The prevailing tone of the piece clearly demands a lighter treatment of an episode, which inevitably reminded the spectator of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's play "The Liars." Morever, the author's extravagant employment of soliloquies and asides, together with his habit of allowing his dramatis personæ to relate adventures which have already been presented in action, is a trifle irritating. The latter practice is only excusable in Homeric personages. Mr. Sam Sothern's Benyon is felt to want the gay, irresponsible touch of Mr. Charles Hawtrey, for whom the part is said to have been intended; but the piece was, on the whole, very well acted. Especially good was Mrs. Kemmis's sketch of Lady Pamela Benyon, the phlegmatic, aristocratic lady, who is so slow to observe her husband's peccadilloes. More prominent and equally clever are Miss Sarah Brookes's Violet Babington, the self-willed, impulsive bride, Miss Granville's flirting, cigarette smoking wife, and Miss Bella Pateman's suave and stately Miss Percival, who is so sorely perplexed by the strange proceedings of her uninvited guests. Mr. Arthur Williams extracts much fun out of the part of a grasping, pragmatical butler, with matrimonial inclinations.

Mr. Elwood's Gordon, with his grave, soft, impressive tone and manner, and Mrs. Canning's Rachel, the domestic amateur detective, were also excellent in themselves. The piece was cordially welcomed, though some expressions of disapproval mingled with applause at the fall of the curtain. Possibly they came from spectators who would have preferred the psychological vein; or perhaps the titled of the piece had led them to expect something after the serious pattern of Sardou's "Daniel Rochat," or Ohnet's "Maitre de Forges." An original comedietta by Mr. Charles Brookfield, entitled "An old admirer," which preceded Mr. Peile's more substantial work, turns upon the simple notion of a wife who, in older to punish her husband's too fervent attentions to a little French milliner, wilfully excites his jealousy of a certain military officer an old flame of hers. The trifle is neatly written, and is cleverly acted by Mr. Holmes-Gore as the wayward husband, Miss. Dolan as the wife, and Mr. Wilfred Draycott as the gallant Major.

Having in "The Cat and the Cherub" given us an interesting picture of Chinese life, Mr. Chester Bailey Fernald now turns to Japan, where the action of his new play, produced last week at the Prince of Wales's, is supposed to take place. "The Moonlight Blossom," it may, however, be supposed, from the author's manner of describing it as "a romance," does not pretend to the same accuracy of observation and of reproduction which Mr. Fernald justly claimed for his earlier work. Regarded from the strictly dramatic standpoint the piece is a curious medley of broad farce, melodrama, and idealism. For some little time the story ripples along gently and calmly, until suddenly, like a broad stream sweeping over a series of rapids, it dashes onward at headlong pace. It is in truth no easy matter to judge a play containing such varied and contrary elements.

The story, too, is involved, the difficulty of understanding and following it being enhanced by allusions to native customs and places in terms strange to an English ear. It deals chiefly, however, with the supposed power of a plant which, blossoming once only in thirty years, would appear to be endowed with certain magic qualities. What these are precisely Mr. Fernald has failed to make quite clear, but in the end they suffice to confound villainy and to ensure the happiness of hero and heroine. The dialogue has throughout a quaintness and originality not without fascination, but occasionally descending to the level of absolute bathos. Doubtless this is intended; yet one cannot but liken the quips and jests of the two Jinriksha-men who supply most of the comedy to the jokes of a clown in a provincial circus. The entire piece has, in point of fact, a decidedly primitive air about it both in respect of plot and of treatment. Even a fight between the two Jinriksha-men, mounted upon stilts, is introduced, the ludicrous effect of which is in striking contrast to the beauty of some of the more serious scenes, and unquestionably many of these are quite bewitching by virtue of their curious simplicity and strange *naivete*.

From time to time memories of "The Mikado" are irresistibly awakened by the quaint manner in which the characters express themselves. As a study in the bizarre "A Moonlight Blossom" is, notwithstanding, most refreshingly attractive. It is not to be criticised, but either to be enjoyed or to be silently passed over. The audience on the first night chose the former part, and received the piece with evident satisfaction. Something of this result may be attributed to Mr. Clifford Page's music, which forms not the least pleasing feature of the entertainment, and something also to the feeling awakened by the presentation of a genuine novelty. Although "The Moonlight Blossom" does not offer any great scope for remarkable acting, such opportunities as it affords were in the main made the most of. Mr. Forbes Robertson has had heavier and more thankful *roles* to play than that of Arumo, the hero, but with true artistic devotion he threw himself heart and soul into the part. Nor is Mrs. Patrick Campbell's much more than an elaborated sketch; yet she contrived to endow it with some little show of character and of sensibility.

"Boy Bob" a new military play produced on Monday night, at Camberwell, by Messrs. Stephen Bond and B. Soane-Robey, has obviously been written with the view of providing Miss Louie Freear with a congenial part; and as the piece abundantly fulfils this object, witness the enthusiasm of the audience on the first night at the Metropole, it would be idle to object that the drama itself is of no great account. Boy Bob is a waif of the streets, whose odd manner and quaint ways have secured for him the favour of the men and officers of the "Royals," in which regiment he presently finds himself installed as a drummer-boy. By a strange coincidence, strange that is, did it occur outside the limits of a popular drama, Bob proves to be the son of Captain Winton, the man to whom the owes his promotion. For in his youth the Captain had loved, not wisely, but too well, a certain Lottie Brinton, the affianced bride, as it happened, of Sergeant Daniels, also of the "Royals," whose brain, under the triple influence of disappointed affection, drink, and sunstroke, had given way all but completely. The natural ambition of Daniels is, consequently, to encounter the man who in years gone by robbed him of the woman he adored. As a matter of fact he ought rather to have been thankful for his escape, seeing that Lottie was in reality a lady of an exceedingly artful and treacherous disposition. Perfectly unscrupulous in her methods, she now attempts to levy blackmail upon Captain Winton, who has meantime set his heart upon marriage.

It is now officially stated that the Gaiety Theatre will be taken by the London County Council under their Strand improvement scheme. The directors announce that they have made arrangements with the Council under which the present theatre now to be pulled down will be rebuilt only a few yards from the present site. The prosperous Gaitey company, which pays to its shareholders this year a dividend of 20 per cent., will thus become possessed of a new as well as a more handsome and commodious theatre for a long term at the same rent payable under the existing lease.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	13	1	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	4	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	9
Total	23	14	120
Total plague deaths to date	59,234	52,739	
Same date last year	25	15	114

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 6th October, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	136	124
Karachi	5	7
Poona (including Cantonment)	197	265
Districts.		
Kaira	21	15
Broach	7	7
Surat	133	102
Thana	65	69
Khandeish	1	2
Nasik	752	655
Poona (excluding City)	1,138	855
Satara	1,135	804
Sholapur	43	40
Ahmednagar	419	298
Kolaba	1	1
Ratnagiri	31	19
Belgaum	953	661
Dharwar	745	533
Bijapur	318	277
Kanara	22	22
Karachi (excluding City)	1	0
Hyderabad (Sind)	105	97
Shikarpur	2	0
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	20	14
Kolhapur	979	752
Cutch	12	8
Baroda territory	22	15
Akalkot	1	1
Aundh	181	144
Bhor	69	33
Savanur	89	77
Europeans	3	2
Total	7,627	5,831
Week ending	7,394	5,661
Total to date	334,061	262,169

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira have been free.

ANOTHER case of piracy has been reported to the police as having taken place near Pinghoi, some little distance to the north. On the 15th instant a Chinchew junk on which were eight persons was in the neighbourhood mentioned when she was attacked by two boats, each containing ten persons. From these two boats revolver shots were fired and stink pots thrown. Those on board the junk, however, made a stout resistance, and the contest had waged for close on a couple of hours before the pirates got aboard the junk and battened the crew down in the forepart of the vessel. The pirates took the junk into an adjoining bay and having taken away money and clothing, tobacco, and other commodities of the total value of about 450 dols. cleared off. The junk was then brought to Hongkong by the crew and the matter was reported to the police. One man was shot, but he declined to go into the hospital.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th October, 1899.

A letter was read from the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., acknowledging receipt of the Trustees' letter, and requesting that his acknowledgments and thanks be conveyed to the Trustees for the generous terms in which they have been pleased to refer to his services as Chairman.

A letter was read from the Engineer, reporting that owing to the great demand for old rails by the Government Telegraph Department and others, it has been found impossible to purchase sufficient old rails to make the columns required in connection with the extension of Warehouse D, Victoria Dock, and forwarding the tenders received for the supply of 138 cast-iron columns, which he proposes to use and recommending that Messrs. George Gahagan and Co's tender, which is the lowest, be accepted and agreed to.

A note by the Chairman was submitted, reviewing the Abstract of Revenue Receipts for the half-year ended 30th September, 1899.

In a year of drought like this, and consequent slackness of trade generally, it is very satisfactory to find that so far the actual receipts of the Trust have exceeded the anticipations of the Budget Estimate by Rs. 38,908, are Rs. 1,64,000 in excess of the average of the past 5 years, and have only fallen short of the receipts of the previous year, the record year of revenue of the Trust, by Rs. 49,655.

The cause of the increase over the Budget Estimate is owing wholly to increase receipts at the Docks, and is principally due to the very large imports of rice received from Burmah, while the falling off in the exports of wheat, seed, etc., is responsible for the decrease as compared with the previous year.

At present trade with Europe is very dull; I cannot therefore say that we may expect an increase of revenue in the second half-year, but, owing to the scarcity, there will no doubt be a considerable movement of grain required for the affected districts which should increase the imports from the coast post.

Also import of rice from Burmah is likely to continue for some time, and on the whole I think it is probable that the Budget Estimate for the year will be fully worked up to."

The resolution was recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Oct. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 6th Oct. 1899.	For week ending 6th Oct. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 6th Oct. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	491	23	523
Do. do. out of do.	22	505	17	525
Do. transported	12	318	7	400
Do. attended to	1	32	1	52
Do. warped	1	32	1	39

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Match VI.—10 Shots at 500 yards.

			Rs.
1	Vol W Rivett C V R C Cawnpore	47	40
2	Sgt J Jahans E I R Aligarh	46	25
3	Tr J E Vallance C L H Calcutta	46	10
4	Sgt A Quicros C V R Lucknow	46	10
5	Sgt-Maj W L Harwood 2nd C V R Calcutta	46	5
6	Sgt E W Saxton 1st C V R Calcutta	45	5
7	Sgt-Maj T Walsh C V R Lucknow	44	5
8	W Ranciman E I R Howrah	44	5
9	Corpl W H Corn C V R C Cawnpore	43	5
10	Vol J S Lovejoy C V R Lucknow	43	5
11	Sgt J Moore C V R C Karachi	43	3
12	Corpl R Merces 3rd C V R Calcutta	43	3
13	Cr-Sgt J F Fenton C V R C Cawnpore	43	3
14	Sgt G Porter B B and C I Ajmere	43	3
15	Tr C Bradford C L H Calcutta	40+3=43	3
16	Sgt-Maj W Hargreaves C L H Lucknow	42	2
17	Cr-Sgt W Leach C V R Lucknow	42	2
18	Lc Corpl G Westropp B B and C I Ajmere	42	2
19	Vol G Craddock 1st P V R Lahore	42	2
20	Vol F W Attle Whyte 1st C V R Calcutta	42	2
21	Gr W N Duncan C P D C Calcutta	40+2=42	2
22	Maj H Dale V D E I R Cawnpore	47+6=41	2
23	Cr-Sgt F Bwye B B and C I Ajmere	44+3=41	2
24	Lc Corpl C G Roach Lucknow Ajmere	41	2
25	Sgt R Battye 1st C V R Calcutta	41	2

1 Point for M. H. Carbine. 416 Two counted out.

Match VII.—10 Shots at 600 yards.

				Rs.
1	Sgt-Maj T Maxwell C P D C Howrah	45+2=	47	40
2	Corpl M Duncan 1st C V R Calcutta		45	25
3	Gr W N Duncan C P D C Calcutta		44	10
4	Vol G Craddock 1st P V R Lahore		43	10
5	Sgt-Maj W L Harwood 2nd C V R Calcutta		43	5
6	Cr-Sgt F Bwye B B & C I Ajmere	44—3	41	5
7	Sgt W Runciman E I R Howrah		41	5
8	Sgt-Instr J Harlow C V R Calcutta		41	5
9	Sgt-Maj T Walsh C V R Lucknow		41	5
10	Tr C Bradford C L H Calcutta		41	5
11	Tr C de Schmid C L H Calcutta	38+3	41	3
12	Sgt J Dent B B & C I Ajmere	38+3	41	3
13	Corpl J E Vallance C L H Calcutta		41	3
14	Sgt J Jahans E I R Aligarh	43—3	40	3
15	Sgt C J Corpl R Merces 3rd C V R Calcutta		40	3
16	Cr-Sgt J F Fenton C V R C Cawnpore		39	2
17	Vol G Fuller 3rd C V R Calcutta		39	2
18	Cr-Sgt W Leach C V R Lucknow		39	2
19	Sgt A Quicros C V R C Lucknow		39	2
20	Vol F W Attle Whyte 1st C V R Calcutta		39	2
21	Sgt C J Smith 1st C V R Calcutta		39	2
22	Vol C Joyce C V R Lucknow	37+2	39	2
23	Corpl W H Coen C V R C Cawapore		38	2
24	Lec-Corpl G Rowch C V R Lucknow		38	2
25	Sgt G Porter B B & C I Ajmere		38	2

* 2 Points for M. H. Carbine. Four 386 counted out.

CRICKET.

ON Sunday a match was played on the Esplanade, between Mount Road Cricket Club and Warlee Union Cricket Club, and resulted in an easy win for the former. Scores:—

MOUNT ROAD CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J B Mantri (Capt), b Keshaw	5	b Balaram	4
R C Mhatre, b Balaram	1	b Balaram	0
B L Shirke, b Keshaw	3	b Balaram	1
K N Taleker, b Keshaw	0	(subs) Hareshwar b Payawker	1
P Dawre, b Keshaw	6	b Balaram	0
G B Patke, b Balaram	2	b Balaram	0
G P Pathare, st and b Keshaw	1	b Payawker	0
V B Gorak, b Balaram	0	b Balaram	0
H G Rakee, b Gopinath	2	not out	7
Y G Naik, b Keshaw	0	c Payawker, b Balaram	2
Jairam, not out	0	c and b Payawker	10
Extras	5	Extras	2
Total	25	Total	27

WARLI UNION CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.	
Balaram D (capt), b Dawre	2
Waman S, c and b Dawre	3
Keshaw W, l-b-w and b Raktee	20
Payawker N B, b Dawre	0
Vasantraw D, b Raktee	0
Gopinath J, b Raktee	0
Moreshwar, b Dawre	9
Ananta D, b Dawre	8
Vinayak, b Dawre	0
Govind J, c and b Dawre	0
Hariram, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	52

THE CITY MAN A FRAUD.

A POPULAR FALLACY EXPLODED.

STUPID AND UNINTELLIGENT.

STUPIDITY—yes: I maintain that the City is of all things stupid. Its want of commonly intelligent observation is illustrated by the fact that no City man ever contradicts the popular fallacies concerning it. There is the idea that in the City men walk swiftly about, with set, anxious faces. They do no such thing. There are more aimless, indifferent loafers in the streets of the City than in any other part of London, the Strand itself not excepted. If a man of dramatic sense were to walk swiftly, with a set face, he would be obstructed by a larger mass of semistationary and purposeless humanity than anywhere else. The City is not the busy place it is supposed to be. The busier part of the community plays dominoes in restaurants, the less busy converses with hats backtilted and hands in pockets: the idle part looks wearily at goods it obviously does not intend to buy in shop-windows. Inside the offices strangers are made to wait half-an-hour and (if they are poor) given a curt five minutes, but this is merely a pretence to impress them: friends are welcome as a change from the newspaper, and held in lengthy conversations. But City men go on believing that everybody else there is busy to distraction.

Another fallacy about the City is that an almost preternatural intelligence is required to thrive there. This also is vanity. City men are not intelligent, and even if you cannot expect people to admit this of themselves, they would admit it, if they were not stupid, of one another. I grant that in some departments, as in speculation on the Stock Exchange, intelligence is a useful aid to sound information, but in most all that is needed is a mastery of routine which anybody can acquire in an hour or two. The rest is a matter of capital. Average intelligence may get the better in the long run of imbecility, but that is all. Study faces in the City and compare them with faces in the law-courts—excluding the dock, the jury, and the witness box—and your conclusion is inevitable. Or of whom do you expect the more amusing converse, of the average barrister and doctor of your acquaintance, or of the average City man? Why, even men of letters, with all the disadvantages of seclusion, talk better than City men. Wit and humour are surely a fair test of the matter: are you generally amused by the funny stories current in the City? With all my bitter experience of the public taste, I should not expect a fortune if I printed them. And it is useless to tell me that City men do not set up for wits and humorists—that they are too busy. I do not admit their frantic preoccupation, as I have explained, but as a matter of fact they are professed wits, if not humorists: they vaunt their jokes wherever they go. It will not do: intelligence is in a poor way in the City, and I am convinced that any man possessing it who will take some technical trouble may make his fortune there.—From "London," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for October 1899.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·869	E	1	97·6	66·1	34	...	5·49	—11·55
Sirsa	29·885	SE	4	01·3	63·1	35	..	2·21	—10·28
Delhi	29·915	NE	2	95·7	66·1	51	...	11·16	—15·07
Agra	29·903	SE	5	101·0	69·4	44	..	21·83	—5·25
Cawnpore	29·924	ESE	1	96·8	64·0	62	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·910	ENE	3	94·6	62·4	64	...	38·82	+2·34
Jhansi	29·916	SSW	2	101·8	72·6	30	...	28·48	—8·93
Jacobabad	29·871	Calm	4	102·5	72·1	60	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi	29·913	NW	6	89·4	72·2	87	...	0·09	—5·93
Jeypore	29·948	Calm	2	100·2	67·1	40	..	10·96	—15·58
Ajmere	29·970	Calm	2	98·9	63·7	43	...	8·84	—11·06
Deesa	29·892	ENE	5	104·1	72·5	22	...	1·25	—24·10
Ahmedabad	30·903	Calm	0	103·2	74·1	33	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·909	NNW	6	100·3	67·9	72	...	5·05	—8·57
Jamnagar	29·902	W	1	91·5	71·2	78	...	5·57	...
Rajkot	29·900	N	5	101·9	88·8	70	...	7·35	—20·34
Bhownagar Para	29·909	NE	5	99·6	74·8	36	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·884	NE	6	83·0	71·5	70	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·906	SE	6	98·5	68·0	22	...	10·96	—19·53
Indore	29·925	SE	2	96·2	63·6	47	...	15·13	—17·51
Saugor	29·924	S	4	96·3	67·1	48	...	22·52	—22·96
Jubulpore	29·966	SSE	2	95·0	59·3	52	...	33·88	—22·25
Hoshangabad	29·913	NE	1	95·6	61·2	47	...	21·97	—31·45
Khandwa	29·934	Calm	3	110·2	67·1	26	...	8·03	—22·67
Raipur	29·915	Calm	1	93·4	68·2	50	...	23·61	—21·10
Nagpur	29·952	E	4	97·2	61·1	41	...	12·41	—33·41
Amraoti	29·960	ESE	3	95·7	70·8	63	...	12·40	—26·80
Akola	29·913	ESE	4	101·3	64·3	30	..	10·65	—22·63
Surat	29·890	SE	2	99·7	73·0	82	...	18·47	—27·12
Malegaon	29·913	N	3	101·4	71·2	30	...	7·14	—15·31
Bombay	29,902	E	6	87·4	79·4	87	...	34·25	—37·29
Poona	29·909	SSW	8	98·0	74·3	72	...	10·20	—12·75
Ahmednagar	29·915	SE	4	97·4	72·4	40	0·13	9·42	..
Aurangabad	..	SSE	...	96·4	75·7	38	...	10·76	..
Sholapur	29·916	SE	10	96·2	76·0	41	...	11·80	—16·34
Ratnagiri	29·881	NE	4	84·4	78·9	75	...	58·11	—49·64
Belgaum	29·891	NNE	7	85·3	65·8	65	0·17	25·87	—14·74
Goa	29·891	E	5	85·0	76·4	91	...	49·10	...
Karwar	29·875	NE	2	86·7	74·5	91	...	60·19	—59·22
Mangalore	29·857	NNE	1	81·8	73·4	81	...	70·20	—37·00
Calicut	29·826	Calm	1	84·2	73·6	90	...	66·13	—21·96
Cochin	29·825	Calm	..	87·0	76·6	88	...	51·41	—29·33
Bangalore	29·919	ENE	10	85·3	64·8	80	...	15·90	—7·74
Secunderabad	29·944	E	4	93·6	70·0	78	..	14·64	—13·23
Masulipatam	29·926	NNE	8	89·0	75·1	79	...	18·02	—11·18
Bellary	29·912	SE	4	95·2	71·2	49	...	11·44	—2·02
Cuddapah	29·903	NE	L	98·7	75·3	73	...	9·92	—14·09
Madras	29·881	N	6	90·5	75·5	83	...	15·28	—1·69
Coimbatore	29·890	ENE	1	90·4	71·1	82	...	10·85	+2·63
Trichinopoly	29·855	N	5	95·0	76·8	75	...	7·48	—8·18
Negapatam	29·851	NE	6	89·0	81·1	76	..	8·10	—9·09
Colombo	29·827	E	4	87·0	74·0	91	0·03	21·58	—6·68
Aden	29·838	ENE	6	87·8	74·9	55	...	0·02	—0·42

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and at Jubblpore, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of its normal in many places and the minimum from 5° to 8° in excess at Negapatam, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Deesa and the lowest 59° at Jubbulpore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and the skies are partially clouded at Poona, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Madras and Coimbatore.

Rain, amounting to 0·17 cents, has fallen at Belgaum, 0·13 at Ahmednagar and 0·03 at Colombo.

The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area in Ceylon, on and off the South Malabar Coast and the adjoining sea where the weather is squally and somewhat unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. In the Bombay Presidency local scattered rain is probable.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 18.

Wednesday:—Pressure has risen briskly over nearly the whole of Northern India and slightly to briskly over the north of the Peninsula. It has been steady or has fallen slightly in the south. These changes have emphasized the conditions favouring northerly winds which have extended on the East Coast as far south as Tinnevelly. Very little rain has fallen during the past 24 hours. A few light showers have been reported from Burma and the south of the Peninsula, the heaviest fall being one of nearly an inch at Cuddalore. The temprature has risen over the whole of Northern India and in the Bombay Deccan, and fallen in Berar and on the Madras Coast. Mean temperatures continue in defect in North East India, and are generally in excess in other part of the country.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 17.

10 p.m.	80·7

WEDNESDAY.—OCTOBER 18.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	84·7
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	86·4

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

FOR Londoners there is no need to describe the Lord Mayor's Show. For others we may say that it is a procession which is to be seen every 9th of November, when the new Lord Mayor takes office, and proceeds, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common councilmen, with bands of music, and with banners flying of all the City Guilds, to the Exchequer Court to be sworn in. Then, at night, follows the Lord Mayor's annual banquet, in the Guildhall—a mighty deed of drinking and feeding.

Every year since 1501 have these gustatory festivities been held there—about 400 of them altogether.

What beasts of the field and birds of the air have gone to the manufacture of that long series of official feasts. Alas! for Time's fatal touch. They have passed into Limbo, and so have most of the men that ate them. Solemn and instructive thought!

And they ran into money withal. The cost of the Lord Mayor's Show, dinner included, is about £3, 500, of which his lordship pays half and each sheriff one-fourth. Surely the Lord Mayor hath ways to spend his £10,000 a year—even if it is twice the salary of the Prime Minister.

Not all the people who march in the Lord Mayor's procession get a chance to put their legs under the tables at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Oh, no—nor anything like it. The elephants and camels are omitted, of course; and the policemen, the soldiers, the sailors, the beefeaters, etc., must content themselves with their ordinary rations, and a good job for them too.

Because the guests at the big feed will eat too much and drink too much. They always do. And then the miseries of the day after! Sharp indigestions, paroxysms of biliousness, awful "heads" and collapsed nerves are on the list. The Habitual Dyspeptics—at least half the honourable and distinguished company—groan under the onset of their Intimate Enemy and wish they had stopped outside with the parties who were not invited.

But the remedy that pulled them through last year (Mother Seigel's Syrup) soon sets matters to rights. The bowels are relieved of their load, the liver resumes work, the stomach digests the tough stuff that was so recklessly thrown into it, and they looked back at the Lord Mayor's banquet as Wellington looked at the French after the battle of Waterloo. Eat what you like but keep "Mother Seigel" close at hand.

A CASE of harbouring four coolies who had bolted from Windsor Forest estate, Dolosbagie, was instituted by the superintendent of that estate against the head kangany of Meepitikande estate, Yatiyantota. The trial came off at Kegalle, and judgment was delivered yesterday. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The superintendent of both estates were examined as witnesses.

PAMELA'S MASTERPIECE.

WHEN, six weeks ago, Pamela instructed me to purchase for her exclusive benefit eighteen penny worth of ruled foolscap and a packet of MS. envelopes (resolutely declining at the same time to furnish me with any sufficient reason for this unparalleled outlay), I felt that affairs were rapidly assuming a crisis. The subsequent discovery that (during my absence while carrying out the commercial transaction above referred to) a surreptitious raid had been committed upon my stamp box confirmed my gravest suspicions. Under the circumstances I demanded a detailed explanation. Pamela withheld it, although admitting that she had "borrowed" my stamps. To excuse her guilt, she sought protection under the plea that on a previous occasion I had undertaken to endow her with all my worldly goods. Summarily rejecting the unworthy subterfuge, I pointed out that articles of postal-stock were not "worldly goods"—within the meaning of the Act. I advanced precedents, but Pamela would have none of them. I waived the point, on condition of learning what she wanted the stationery for. Pamela declined to meet me. I expostulated: Pamela laughed. I asserted my position: Pamela wept. Thus arose the cloud (no bigger than eighteen penny worth of ruled foolscap) that gradually spread until it threatened to obscure for ever the sweet serenity of two hearts that had hitherto throbbed as one.

On Thursday evening I returned to the strategical area somewhat earlier than usual. The birds sang brightly and the wind blew cheerily. Fortune had fallen upon me, and my sympathy overflowed for those of my less happily-circumstanced fellow-creatures who were doomed to work out their destinies without the assistance of a Pamela. But two short hours earlier, Mr. Ketch, the Literary Agent (may his shadow never grow less?), had informed me that my effort on "Priscilla of Peckham" had found a resting-place in the hospitable columns of the *Mayfair Monthly*. Consequently I felt that, in the face of this great joy that had now come upon me, even the obduracy of Pamela might be overlooked. To forgive was noble, and I would make the more excellent portion mine.

As I entered the flat, with a step as light as the ripened maturity of my four-and-twenty years of manhood would permit, the tragic intensity of the atmosphere struck me strangely. Hastening to the study, I sought an explanation in the authorised partner of my emotions, whom I knew I should find there. Alas! but, at my approach, she merely hid her face between her hands and pillowed her head upon the unyielding surface of the fire-screen. However, the momentary glimpse I caught of the white, woebegone face (which the little ink-stained fingers vainly tried to obscure) told its tale to my practised eye. The pile of MS. sheets, too, that strewed the carpet around her offered itself as additional evidence of my theory—Pamela had suffered the pangs of rejection. Instantly my own heart went out in great waves of feeling towards her.

"Pamela, you have been crying," I observed reproachfully.

"I haven't," she asserted, breaking into fresh sobs even as she spoke.

"And your right hand is all over ugly ink-marks."

"That's my blue blood showing through," replied Pamela the Prompt.

"What's it all about?" I asked, purposely ignoring the unworthy attempt to turn aside the proper course of my investigation. "I suppose you've been writing something that an unintelligent editor has declined to see the merits of?"

"Yes; but how did you know?" she asked inquisitively as she smiled through her tears.

"Why, you just told me, beloved. Now, who was the lost wretch who has done this evil thing? Let me probe the matter to the core and expose the abandoned caitiff to the obloquy of his fellows."

"He's the editor of the "Grosvenor Gazette," and, oh he's a perfect beast!" she added viciously. "Just think, I sent him such a love of a story the other day—all written by my own little self, too—and he sent it back to-night. What would you do to such a horrid, wicked man?"

"My well-beloved," I returned judicially, "the fitting doom of people who have sunk so far beyond the pale as to be guilty of the conduct you mention cannot be determined upon off hand. The editor's mind must be warped, and his critical faculties gone for a prolonged holiday. At present I can think of nothing so eminently calculated to bring home to him a sense of his moral turpitude as to condemn him to read through 'The Best Hundred Books.' You see, dearest, there's something lingering about this sort of thing."

Pamela clapped her hands gleefully.

"What a splendid idea!" she exclaimed brightly. "Now, *you* shall read my story and propose any alterations you like, I wouldn't let you see it before, because I wanted to surprise you."

"I have no doubt that I shall be surprised, even at this eleventh hour," I murmured, picking up a handful of the MS.

"Isn't 'Two Bonnie Blue Eyes' a nice title?" she asked as I smoothed the sheets upon my knee.

"What made you call it that?" I demanded.

"Is there any just cause or impediment to the contrary?"

"None—beyond the trivial fact that the title has already been used by at least half a hundred less distinguished authoresses."

"Oh, bother them! What mean, designing minxes they must be! Still, I shall have to call it something."

"Nay, my Peri, I doubt if that particular title would appeal successfully to the ignorance that prevails among editors as a class. You see 'Something' has a repellently bald sound about it, and fails to touch the spot, as it were. Why not try a longer name, and one that is altogether alliterative?"

Pamela contracted her eyebrows. It was a solemn moment.

"I have it!" she exclaimed triumphantly. "What do you say to 'Little Lillie Lollipop?'"

"My only Pamela, I am speechless. If there exists and editor with the brains of a beetle, he'll grapple to it like melted scalingwax on tissue-paper. The title's a positive inspiration. It will serialise in the five Continents, and the dramatic rights alone should give us a month at Brighton—provided Holloway doesn't claim us first."

When I had read the opening lines I looked up.

"My pearl among Pamelas, when you write 'Women should endeavour to greatly love their husbands,' you inculcate a valuable moral lesson. At the same time, you discount it by making use of the split-infinitive."

"Well, why shouldn't I?" she demanded.

"I am sure I don't know, but you mustn't. It would probably be considered a colourable imitation of somebody else's copyright. However, we will pass it and go on to another point. I see in the first paragraph you've used the expression 'the parents' at least ten times. Pardon my pointing it out, but an occasional variation of terms is always pleasing. Consequently, you might very well say 'John and Mary' once or twice, instead of always employing the other form."

"But the one embraces the other, you goose."

"Peerless of Pamelas, you forget that the lady and gentleman are in the public street," I protested.

The creator of "Little Lillie Lollipop" eyed me severely.

"Your jokes are too subtle for me," she commented. "You should save them up for that green-papered *Gazette* that you're always bragging about. However, suppose you read some more of my story before you talk about its objections. You can't possibly form a fair estimate from a mere fifteen pages."

I bowed—as I generally do—to Pamela's view, and grappled with a further instalment. When her watchful eye was momentarily removed, I managed to turn over a dozen pages at once. By this manoeuvre I was enabled to reach the concluding paragraph in a little less than twenty minutes.

As soon as I had done so, I handed the MS. back to Pamela and pondered many things in my heart.

"You don't think it lacks finish, do you?" she queried anxiously.

"Not at all; the difficulty is evidently confined strictly to the opening and middle portions."

"Then it's too long, I suppose, although I did keep it down to 15,000 words, and divided it into three chapters so nicely."

"Perhaps, my priceless one, that's just where the main hitch occurs," I suggested. "You see, the three-chapter story—like the three-volume novel—has no longer found favour in the eyes of the bigoted public."

"Well, what shall I do to make some one print it? For goodness' sake, propose something sensible."

"The matter shall have my personal attention," I returned. "To begin with, what do you say to cutting out the first two chapters and rewriting the third?"

"As far as I can see," retorted Pamela severely, "that would amount to making a fresh story altogether."

"Well, perhaps that wouldn't be such a bad idea," I hazarded.

HORACE WYNDHAM.

—"Westminster Gazette."

M. YVES GUYOT has written a long letter to a Dutch correspondent, replying to the latter's reproach that the "Siecle" was not a friend of the Transvaal. M. Yves Guyot says that he does not know the underlying facts of the situation, but that he has taken up the following standpoint:—The Boers wish to safeguard their independence and their customs, and to treat as vassals, who can be taxed at will, the Uitlanders who will soon be, if they are not already, more numerous than themselves. The Uitlanders brought wealth to the Pretoria Government, and cannot remain indefinitely without guarantees. The system of Government which he (M. Yves Guyot) favours is that proposed by Mr. Chamberlain in 1896 The Boers, however, did not accept it, and there is no longer any question of it. M. Yves Guyot declares that he is a better friend of the Boers than those who have embarked them on a policy which leads to nothing.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

THE "Hamburger Nachrichten" comments upon the Transvaal crisis in a very hostile spirit to England. It says:—"England cannot be attacked in England, perhaps not in Africa. The Powers whose interests are opposed to England must therefore endeavour to bring about a situation in which the pressure of Russia upon the east of Asia would endanger the position of England in India. In this way alone can be begun the destruction of that supremacy of which England has hitherto made such an evil use."

The *National Zeitung* publishes a letter from the eminent Orientalist, Professor Albrecht Weber, who, writing to a friend in London, says:—"English Imperialism is, for the culture and development of mankind, as great a relapse as is the Imperialism of the Americans. I fear that England stands at the summit of her greatness. Eagerly as I wish for the Boers to be victorious in the coming struggle, equally painful to me is the thought that England should they ly suffer a defeat. Hitherto America and England have been for all philanthropists the ideal after which one had to strive. Now that will change. Moreover, the dangers of a war with the Transvaal and the entire Boer population are not trifling. It will not be an easy matter for England to send thither an army of fifty thousand men and keep them, whilst she is occupied all over the world. She will not use only Indian troops, but also Kaffirs, Hottentots, &c., just as she set the Red Indians, in the last century, on to the Yankees, and, perhaps, with equal futility. . . . . *Qui trop embrasse, mal etreint.* England will do well to resist the cries of the Jingoes."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

CORPORAL DANHOFFER and Private Conine of the American army have been sentenced to death by the General Court Martial. Pvt. McBennet is still on trial. On Monday, 25th July, they started down Calle Corvantes in the district commonly called Trozo. They entered six houses and covered the inmates with their revolvers, forcing them to give up what valuables they possessed. Not satisfied with this proceedure the brutal soldiers went farther and outraged three women. One of them was over sixty years of age. The victims of this cruel deed hurried to the Santa Cruz police station and lodged a complaint. McBennett was captured that very day by a corporal of the Santa Cruz police. He was too intoxicated to know where he was. Danhoffer and Conine went back to their company and were immediately arrested. The offence was such a serious one that the General Court Martial took it immediately in hand. The trial of McBennett, the last of the trio, still continues at the Provost Marshal's building, but it will be over in a few days. It is said that Bennett will get off with a lighter sentence than did his companions in crime owing to his being too drunk to know what he was doing.

Gen. Otis has cabled to Washington for the President's authorization to carry the death sentence into effect. As far as we can learn no answer has been received, but it is the general opinion in military circles that the death sentence against Corp. Danhoffer and Private Conine will be carried into effect and, that it will be a public execution. The general opinion is that an example must be made of some of the brutes who have crept into the American army and are to-day bringing shame and disgrace upon their uniforms and flag by their lawlessness, and such an example may have a salutory effect toward decreasing such crimes. The only other death sentence that was over passed before in the Philippines was in the case of Private McVeigh, a Wyoming volunteer, for disobedience of orders and assaulting an officer, but it will be remembered that President McKinley reprieved the prisoner and changed his sentence to 20 years' imprisonment. But the offence of these 16th Infantry soldiers is of so much more serious a nature that the Presidents' clemency may not be granted.—*Manila Times.*

DARING PIRATICAL ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN IN HAMCHOW.

A MOST daring act of piracy on a European was committed near Hamchow, a place some forty or fifty miles to the north-west of Pakhoi, on Sunday, Sept. 10. Mr. Pulhmann, a German chemist, (manager of the albumine works in Hoihow, belonging to Messrs. A. Schomburg & Co. of that place), who arrived at Pakhoi about a fortnight ago on business, had engaged a Chinese junk to go to Hamchow with the special view of securing samples of red clay with which to make earthenware bottles for holding ink of which he has already manufactured a large quantity in Hoihow. He was accompanied on this trip by two boys, one Chinese and one Annamese. He took with him, besides his trunks, valuable chemical instruments, sporting guns, binocular glasses, watch, &c., and some money to buy clay as well as for travelling expenses. He left Pakhoi on the evening of Saturday, the 9th instant, and a telegram from Hamchow was received at Pakhoi (on September 11th) by Messrs. Schomburg & Co., to the effect:—"A junk, with Mr. Pulhmann and two boys on board, while anchored off Hamchow roadstead, has been attacked by pirates. Mr. Pulhmann jumped overboard and is missing; one of the boys, an Annamese, is wounded."

This news was at once communicated to the British Consul, Mr. B. M. N. Perkins, who is also in charge of the German interests at this port. Without loss of time Mr. Perkins informed the local authorities and caused telegrams to be forwarded to the representative of the firm in Hoihow, to the German Consul at Canton, and to the German Minister at Peking, while himself making arrangements to proceed personally to Hamchow as soon as practicable. Consul Perkins applied to the local authorities for the loan of a gunboat to go to the scene of the disaster, and the Chinese gunboat Kwongkam, (which had returned in the evening from Waichow on a pirate-hunting cruise), was placed at the Consul's disposal. Mr. Perkins asked the Commissioner of Customs to allow one of the European staff to accompany him, upon which Mr. C. W. G. Griese, the Customs Examiner, volunteered to go with him. The gunboat, with the party on board, then left for Hamchow in search of the pirated junk and the missing Mr. Pulhmann.

At Pakhoi shortly after the departure of the Kwongkam Mr. Pulhmann arrived in a Chinese junk, escorted by a couple of Chinese mandarins and a few soldiers, from Loongmoon, which he had succeeded in reaching after a most eventful journey by land and water. Mr. Pulhmann's story ran as follows. He said that he and two boys, Chinese and Annamese, proceeded to Hamchow in a Chinese junk specially engaged for the purpose, on the morning of the 9th instant. They reached Hamchow roadstead on the afternoon of the 10th instant, but owing to low tide the junk could proceed no further and dropped anchor to wait for the tide to rise. About 9 p. m. Mr. Pulhmann heard cries of "pirates!" He sprang to his feet and grasped his gun, which was lying beside him, but unfortunately he could not find the cartridges. He therefore came up on deck barehanded and was at once confronted with two of the pirates, who pointed their guns at him. Almost immediately he received a severe blow on the crown of his head, from behind, which stunned him for a short time. Upon recovering consciousness he summoned up all his courage and made a sudden dash for the two pirates, pushed them aside, jumped overboard, and began to swim for his life. While in the water he observed two big 3-masted junks lying at anchor not far away from his own. The boats which boarded the junk were evidently those belonging to the two big junks, and there were nine or ten pirates in the two boats. Shots were fired at Mr. Pulhmann from the junks as he swam, and shortly afterwards he observed a few men swimming and chasing him. In this extremity he swam as fast as he could, but he could not get it out of his mind that death by more than one cause was staring most mercilessly at him and he was afraid he would not be able to avoid it. Mr. Pulhmann while being pursued dived several times so as to mislead the pirates as to the course he was taking. The marauders were provided with big knives or swords. One of them, being probably a better swimmer than the others, nearly overtook him, and when he was about a yard from Mr. Pulhmann, the latter turned his face toward his pursuer and gave him a kick in the lower part of his body, which had a disconcerting effect upon him, causing him to drop his knife into the water, when Mr. Pulhmann closed with him, forcing his head under, and by repeating this operation the pirate was reduced to an exhausted condition. The other men were chasing Mr. Pulhmann all the time, but being evidently not good swimmers, Mr. Pulhmann considerably distanced them and landed at the nearest beach, whence he wandered through mud flats and paddy fields barefooted and in darkness of the night. Altogether Mr. Pulhmann had been more than an hour in the water. After reaching *terra firma* Mr. Pulhman observed some men with lanterns coming in his direction, following probably his foot-prints in the sand and mud. This was not a particularly alarming circumstance, perhaps, but he confessed that for the few hours he was much afraid and almost despaired of reaching a place of security. For a time he had not the faintest idea as to what to do, nor did he know what direction to take to avoid being caught. Pursued as he was, he happened to reach a large tree, which he climbed up to hide himself and in that position he saw the pirates walk past almost immediately underneath. After these men had disappeared from view, he came down and made for the beach again but in a different direction, to look for a boat to take him away. He succeeded then in coming across a fishing sampan, to whose owner he offered five dollars to take him to a place of safety. Fortunately he had eight dollars in his trousers pocket when he jumped from the junk. The sampan man took him first in the direction of Hamchow, but at a long distance he observed that the two large piratical junks were still at anchor in the same place as when the attack took place, so he signified to the sampan-man his objection to go that way, and the man proposed to take him to Loongmoon, which was reached in safety. The authorities received him with all due respect and were most hospitable, providing him with a suit of native clothes and shoes and engaging a junk to carry him across to Pakhoi, where he arrived on the morning of the 13th instant.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE BEST SHIP FOR A FIGHT.

As regards fighting force, there can be no doubt that a given expenditure of money, devoted not only to building and maintaining the ship herself, but also to the payment of the men necessary for manning her, will provide a more powerful force if invested in large cruisers than in small ones. The Diadem is a first-class cruiser costing distinctly less than two second-class cruisers of the Arrogant type; for though the initial cost of a single Diadem may be greater than that of two Arrogants, the two smaller ships require in the aggregate a larger and considerably more expensive complement than the heavier ship—so that the total sum for building manning, and maintaining two Arrogants in perpetuity would be decidedly greater than that for a single Diadem. But according to the manoeuvre rules, even a considerable number of Arrogants are incapable of capturing a single Diadem. This may seem rather an extreme regulation, but there is nevertheless much reason for such a rule. In the old wars much experience proved that a numerous body of frigates were not a match for a single seventy-four or eighty, and yet the line-of-battle ship carried no armour. The Diadem not only throws double the weight of broadside thrown by the Arrogant, but has more than half her guns protected by armour impenetrable by the Arrogant's guns, whilst all the Arrogant's guns are unprotected against the 6-inch shell of the Diadem. The struggle between the Federals and Confederates in the early sixties conclusively proved that a gun protected by armour is worth almost any number without such protection. After the achievements of the famous Confederate iron-plated ship Merrimac, when she disposed of three unarmoured ships in one afternoon, all superior to her in weight of broadside, it was universally admitted that it was impossible for men unprotected by armour to stand up against those who were adequately protected. Nor has anything occurred since to shake this belief. The Chinese ships at the Yalu which had guns protected by armour steamed away unmolested at the close of the action when four hours of daylight still remained, whilst the Japanese flag-ship, with her unprotected gun-decks turned into a shambles by a single shell, was unable to continue the action; and the remaining Japanese unarmoured cruisers seemed to think it was desirable to let the Chinese armoured ships go off without further molestation. It scarcely seems as if three, four, or even five Arrogants could count on a successful action with a single Diadem, more especially as the latter, having the higher speed, could in all probability engage her adversaries seriatim. Similarly a single Arrogant should dispose of almost any number of the Pelorus type of third-class cruiser—and yet it is extremely doubtful if more than two Peloruses could be built and kept in commission for the sum sufficing for a single Arrogant. Besides the greater cost of maintenance of the smaller ships, there is the necessity of replacing them after a shorter interval, for the bigger a ship the longer she lasts.—From "The Naval Manoeuvres of 1899," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for October 1899.

AN article in the "Mercure de France" by M. J. Drexelius gives particulars of a hideous form of human traffic carried on in China, by which human beings are transformed into the semblance of animals for purposes of exhibition. The skin is taken from the whole surface of the body, and replaced with the skins of animals, generally bears or dogs, an operation lasting a long time and causing intolerable agony. The victim is then made dumb to complete the illusion and to take away all possibility of complaint. A Chinese journal thus describes the appearance of such a human animal exhibited in the Kiangsi:—His whole body was covered with the skin of a dog, he could stand and sit, make inarticulate sounds, and generally act as a rational being. A mandarin who heard of this extraordinary monster ordered him to be brought to his palace. "Act thou a man?" he asked, and received an affirmative shake of the head, and the human dog traced in the dust five characters representing his name and native place. Enquiry showed that he had been stolen and subjected to long tortures. His master declared that hardly one victim out of five resisted the process. A still more horrible means of obtaining human monsters is by grafting infants on to grown men, the blood vessels being joined.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

When the Queen celebrated her eightieth birthday she was serenaded at Windsor by a choir under the leadership of Sir Walter Parratt. He was then editing a volume of choral songs by various writers and composers, in honor of her Majesty. One or two of these songs were rendered at Windsor, and the whole are announced for publication by Messrs. Macmillan. The work is meant as a lyric tribute to the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and follows an idea of Queen Elizabeth's [illegible]

Some little time ago there was printed for private circulation the autobiography of Dean Merivale. It had been edited by his daughter, Miss Judith Anne Merivale with selections from the Dean's correspondence. People, other than members of the family and personal friends, have expressed an interest in the book. Accordingly, it is now to be issued to the public by Mr. Arnold in a large volume. Letters having a purely domestic interest have been omitted, but on the other hand new correspondence, addressd by Dean Merivale to Dean Lake, has been added.

The biography of Archbishop Benson, undertaken by his son, Mr. Arthur Benson, is almost ready for publication. It promises to be of singular interest alike on personal and public grounds, for the Archbishop's work touched our national life at many points. The life—"Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson" is the full title—falls into five main divisions. First, we see the boyhood, the school and college days of Dr. Benson, also his service as an assistant master at Rugby. Next comes his headmastership of Wellington, then his Chancellorship at Lincoln, and so to the see of Truro. Finally, there is his Primacy, during which he was called upon to deal with some of the gravest problems in the recent history of the English Church.

Mr. Hall Caine has written a long introduction for the half-crown edition of his "Christian," to be published by Mr. Heinemann. It is an answer to those who, from different quarters, have assailed the book and its teaching. One charge Colonel Ingersoll exaggerated in the words, "Mr. Caine has struck Christianity a stinging blow between the eyes." The novelist bears it in grateful memory that one of the last of Mr. Gladstone's letters was a reply to this accusation. What did "The Christian" aim at? Mr. Hall Caine says he put into the story the results of some thought and feeling on certain aspects of life, which seemed to him to reveal the rottenness of our social system and the hypocrisy of much of our religious belief. He stands to his guns and shoots.

Earl Grey has prepared a memoir of Mr. Hubert Hervey, who took a leading part in the administration of Rhodesia. He was there brought into relations with Earl Grey, who describes him as one of the most chivalrous and high-minded men he ever met. Mr. Hervey died from wounds received during the second Matabele war. The Prince of Wales, it may be recalled, erected a tablet to his memory in Sandringham Church. "Such was the wealth of Hervey's strong individuality," adds Earl Grey, "that he left to all who were acquainted with him an abundant store of memoirs, varied, original, and characteristic." Mr. Arnold announces the volume.

Miss Mary Kingsley's father, Dr. George Kingsley, was, like herself, a traveller in many lands. A work in which he recorded his travels and sport is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. There is an introductory memoir by Miss Kingsley, also a portrait of Dr. Kingsley. His narrative opens in the mist, rain, and storm of a deer-stalking expedition on a Sutherland hillside. It passes to New Zealand in the olden days, to Spain, Portugal, and Algiers. It dips into regions of "sharks and whales," returns to Scotland and salmon fishing, and jumps off once more to the Tyrol and chamois hunting. One judges that the matter was generally written "on the spot," thus having picturesqueness.

The history of the "Tourmaline" expedition to Sus is fresh in the public mind, but will be enlarged by a book which Mr. Arnold is bringing out. Here Mr. Henry M. Grey, a member of the expedition, tells intimately the experiences which befell himself and his companions. It seems that the "Tourmaline" had an ill-omened start to her voyage, and anyhow she quickly found herself in trouble at Sus. Having narrated the incidents of the voyage, Mr. Grey describes the landing there and the action of the Moorish cruiser Hassani. Mr. Grey was marched to Mogador, often in chains, and had a trying time "In Moorish Captivity."

The Messrs. Macmillan announce that they are to issue "A New History of the English Church." It will be under the editorship of Dr. Stephens, Dean of Winchester, and the contributors will include Canon Capes, Dr. James Gairdner, the Rev. W. H. Erere, the Rev. W. H. Hutton, the Rev. William Hunt, and Canon Overton. The history will be a continuous one, based upon a careful study of original authorities and of the best ancient and modern writers. It will be in seven volumes, uniform in appearance, but necessarily varying somewhat in length and price. Each volume may be bought separately, and will have its own index, together with tables or maps. The first one, which is nearly ready, treats of the period from the landing of St. Augustine to the Norman conquest

"Man and His Markets," by Lionel W. Lyde, treats of the commercial side of geography, and is a supplementary volume to "Man on the Earth." Mr. Lyde, after having had several years' experience as an examiner, knows exactly what is required by scholars, and has written his book accordingly. The present volume discourses at some length on the economic element. Nowadays geography is looked upon as an important part of education, but in many schools there is not enough time given to this necessary subject. Anyone who wishes to increase his knowledge of geography cannot do better than obtain this author's two books, and make a careful study of them. They will be found to make delightful and interesting reading, and the list of subjects treated and the alphabetical index of names, which are printed at the end of the volume, will greatly facilitate the student's task. Then, again, to make the book more interesting, Mr. Lyde has had the pages interspersed with illustrations of many large towns, and other subjects, treated of in the volume.

"Love's Depths," by Georges Ohnet, translated by F. Rothwell, is the story of a French priest who is loaded with misfortunes. Before he enters the priesthood he is jilted by a heartless girl, and after is persecuted by her rich, grasping husband, and accused of the murder her lover, his friend, has committed. Daniel is a fine character, though somewhat overdrawn: one can scarcely see the beauty, for instance, of his meditations when he finds "peace and content" in the fact that his former sweetheart is undergoing just retribution, while *he* has always obeyed his conscience. The story is well put together, but the other characters are neither interesting nor attractive; Bernard, the friend, is a poor creature, and Florence and her husband have no redeeming qualities. Somehow they are not human or convincing

Lord Salisbury once said that "the Bishop of London was the busiest man in the world." In an article on the Bishop in the October *Lady's Realm*, the writer says: "Some idea of the demands made upon Dr. Creighton's time will be gathered from the fact that he receives on an average two thousand letters a month. All literary work has perforce been given up since he came to Fulham, and "The History of the Papacy" has been stopped at the most interesting part. He is kept steadily at work within the bounds of the diocese, except for a brief summer vacation." The Bishop's one recreation is walking. When going for a holiday the Bishop invariably chooses unconventional places. He speaks French, German, and Italian fluently.

While first-class passengers have only increased by 10 per cent. in ten years, the third-class passangers have added 41 per cent. to their numbers. Of the 1,063,000,000 passangers travelling with ordinary tickets, excluding "seasons" 963,673,996 go in the "thirds," 66,199,930 in "seconds," and 33,037,190 in the "first." Thus, as *Engineering* puts it, out of every 100 travellers on our railways only about three are first, six are second, and ninety-one are third-class passengers. On the other hand, of every £100 paid in fares the first-class passenger contributes £ 10, the second just over £8, and the third-class nearly £82.

A new plan for the army is to be inaugurated. The Arab tribes are to be subject to conscription, with a view to the formation of between sixty and 100 squadrons of cavalry on the same lines as the Hamidieh model. All the superior officers of this force, however, are to be Turks. The taxes of the district are to be levied on an entirely fresh basis, and will, it is estimated, under these conditions, produce a revenue of £16,000,000. The Arab Party at the Palace, headed by Abdul Hudda, are unanimous in urging the inauguration of this change on Abdul Hamid, and, in addition to this, the plan meets with the entire approval of the Pan-Islamic Party. If ever this reform is brought about, the results of the movement will need close watching by the Powers interested in the Eastern Question.

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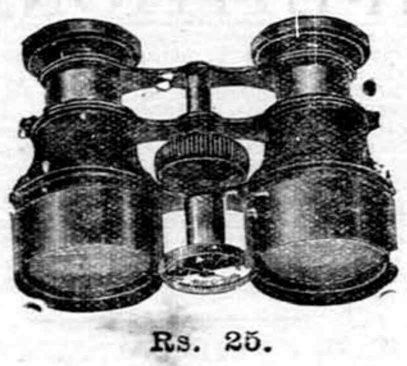

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
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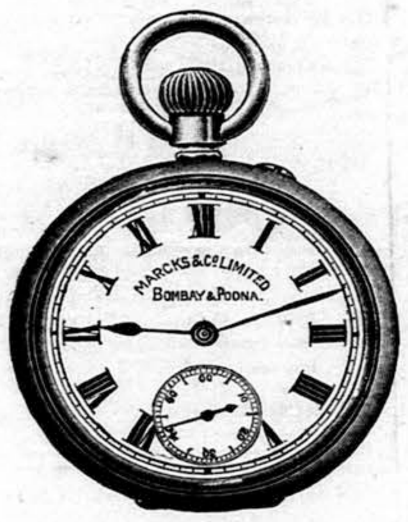

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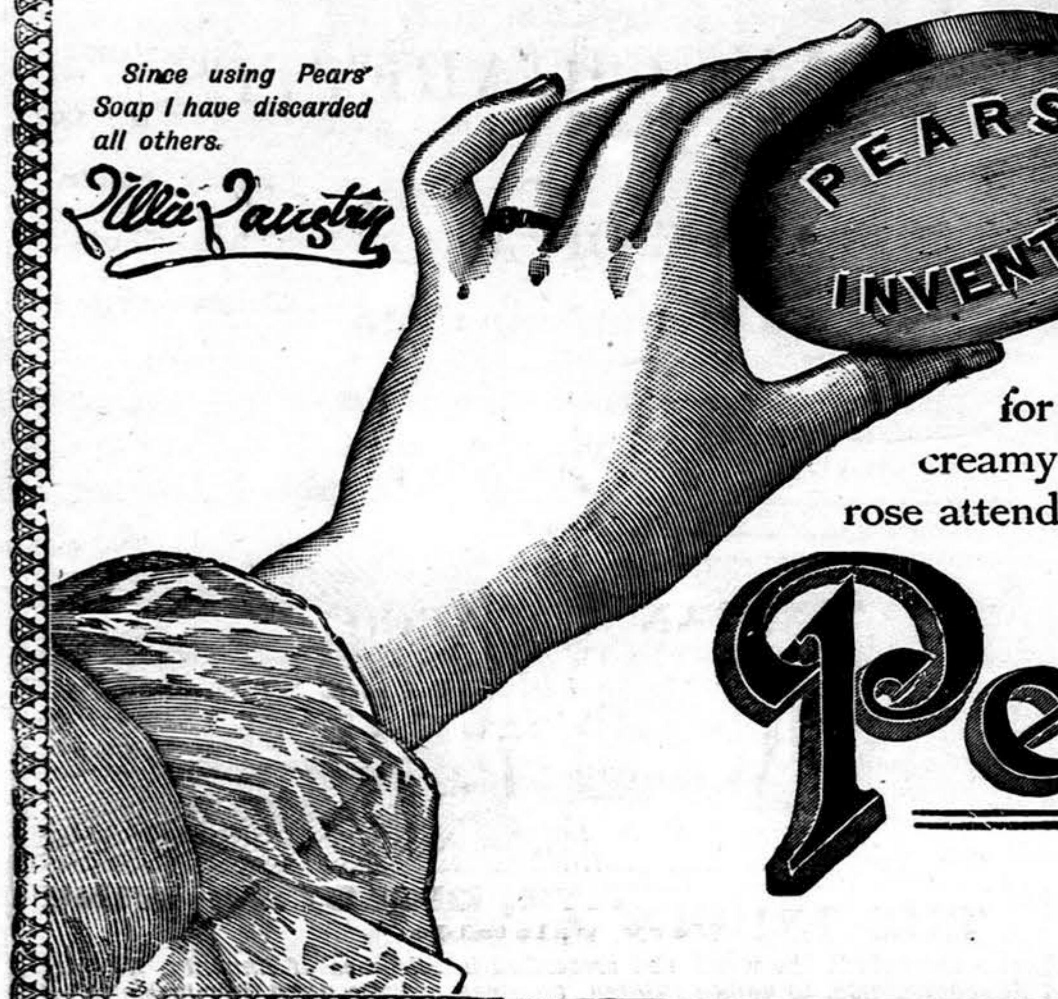

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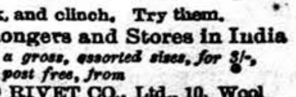

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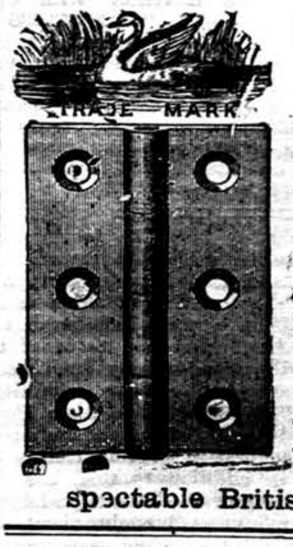

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